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Address all communications to PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The indications for New England are slightly colder and fair weather, northeasterly winds and higher pressure.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

[11,27 P. M.]

Place of Observation.	Height of the Barometer.	Thermometer (Degrees.)	Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Block Island	.....	...	....	....	.....
Boston, Mass	30.20	32	x4	NW	Clear
Mt. Washington	30.06	1	—11	NW	Fair
Eastport, Me	30.17	24	x4	NW	Clear
New London, Con	30.23	32	0	SW	Clear
Portland, Me	30.21	29	x5	N	Clear
Provincetown, Ms	29.20	33	x2	SW	Clear
Albany, N. Y.	30.29	30	x4	N	Clear
New York, N. Y.	30.21	37	x4	NE	Clear
Washington, D. C.	30.21	36	x3	E	Clear
Atlanta, Ga	30.10	61	x1	SW	Th.Tstm
Augusta, Ga	30.12	63	x1	SW	Lt Rain
Jacksonville, Fla	30.14	68	x4	S	Cloudy
Savannah, Ga	30.11	67	x4	S	Cloudy
Cincinnati, Ohio	30.15	34	x4	N	Cloudy
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.24	20	0	NE	Cloudy
Chicago, Ills	30.26	18	x27	NW	Lt Snow
Duluth, Minn	30.32	2	—2	W	Clear
Milwaukee, Wis	30.28	13	—2	NW	LtSnow
St. Louis, Mo	30.21	26	—2	N	Cloudy
St. Paul, Minn	30.35	5	—5	NW	Cloudy
Omaha, Nebr	30.42	8	—6	N	Cloudy
Bismarck, Dak	30.3[illegible]	—2	x8	W	Cloudy
St. Vincent, Minn	30.27	—16	—7	SW	Clear

x Rise. — Fall.

MAINE.

Serious Accident.

(Special to Press.)

SOUTH PARIS, March 6.—While Thomas Chadwick was loading logs today one rolled over upon him. Both of his legs were broken below the knee and he was otherwise bruised.

(To the Associated Press.)

Mayoralty Nominations.

Bangor, March 6.—The Republicans this evening unanimously nominated Hon. R. F Humphrey for Mayor. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin addressed the meeting.

AUGUSTA, March 6.—The Republicans of Augusta nominated Alden W. Philbrook this evening as their candidate for mayor in the coming municipal election.

A citizens temperance and tax payers caucus nominated Seth C. Whitehouse for mayor thise vening.

Farmers' Institute.

There was a largely attended farmers' institute held in Manchester today.

Governor and Council.

The Governor and Executive Council were in session today. Hon. Enoch Foster, Jr., of Bethel, was confirmed justice of the supreme judicial court, to take effect March 24th. Also Hon. Thos. H. Haskell of Portland as judge, to take effect March 31st. The resignation of Judge Symonds was accepted.

The petitioners in the pardon case of F. A. Wiggin in State prison for horse stealing were given leave to withdraw. Wiggin is from Waterboro, York county, and went to prison in the fall of 1883.

The pardon case of Rufus H. Waite in Portland jail under a fifteen months sentence for liquor selling came up. A. W. Bradbury of Portland appeared in his favor and presented certificates from physicians as to his ill health. No action was taken.

James McAloon in the State prison from Bangor for attempted robbery, put in a petition for pardon. He was sentenced in 1877, and is under life sentence. McAloon knocked a man down and attempted to rob him. W. H. Harriman of Oldtown appeared as his counsel. The council arrived at no decision in this case.

Socbassin Swassin and Joseph Nicholar, from the Penobscot tribe of Indians came before the council and presented their grievances They object to the confirmation of Charles A. Bailey as agent, making certain charges against him.

Councillors Bolster, Locke and Cornish were appointed a committee to visit the seat of the foot and mouth disease in cattle at Deering, and examine into its workings and look after the interests of the State. They will make a visit next Monday.

The council will adjourn tomorrow to the 26th inst

Maine Democrats—Meeting of the State Committee in Waterville—Bangor June 17th, the Time and Place of the Convention.

WATERVILLE, March 6.—The Democratic State Committee met at Elmwod Hotel at seven o'clock this evening. Large numbers of members of the party were present. The meeting organized by the choice of Wm. A. Cromwell as temporary chairman. It was voted that the State convention meet at Bangor, June 17, at 10 o'clock a. m., and that the basis of representation be fixed on the vote for the last presidential election.—one for every town and one for every 75 votes; that the democracy of Maine and all others who propose to support the democratic nominations be invited to send delegates. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the present tariff system and approving the action of the committee on ways and means in Congress, and that the same be presented by the State convention committee on resolutions, and be recommended to favorable consideration.

The State committee of the several districts were authorized to call the district conventions.

An executive committee was appointed as follows:

Charles H. Chase, Portland; F. B. Torrey, Bath; S. S. Brown, Waterville; David Strans, Guilford.

The utmost harmony and good feeling existed and the representative speeches indicated a determinatson to place the democracy of Maine on the platform of revenue reform.

The St. Albans Defaulter.

SKOWHEGAN, March 6.—The investigating committee in the St. Albans defalcation case report that Skinner's outstanding fraudulent orders so far as known amount to $1700.

Quite a Find.

LEWISTON, March 6.—Mr. John S. Freeman of Norway, recently caught in Pennesewassee Pond a black bass, which on Tuesday fell to the lot of Mr. C. P. Rollins of this city. On opening the fish Mr. Rollins found a valuable gold ring inside it. Both gentlemen are of the opinion that some sportsman lost the ring while throwing his fly in the pond.

Singular Accident.

A little daughter of Frank Kilgore of this city had a lead pencil in the pocket of her dress. She fell on the ice today and the sharp point of the pencil penetrated her leg nearly an inch the point of the lead breaking off. The wound is very painful.

Fire in Auburn.

The farm buildings of Martin L. Verrill of Auburn were burned today. Loss $2,000; reported insured for $1500.

Railroad Accidents.

The saloon car of Conductor Dunlap's freight train left the track at Jacks' crossing and was overturned and burned. Fortunately the car unshackeled so that the conductor and brakeman escaped uninjured.

BANGOR, March 6.—This morning the train to this city on the Maine Central, Bucksport branch, met with an accident near South Orrington. Several freight, baggage and mail cars were thrown from the track and quite badly wrecked. The engine kept the rails and went to Bangor. Baggage master Cole and Engineer Kennedy are quite badly hurt, others injured slightly. A wrecking train from Bangor has gone to their assistance.

Fire in Ellsworth.

ELLSWORTH, March 6.—David Body's house and barn at Ellsworth Falls were burned early this morning. The loss is $3000. It was insured for $2.000.

An Augusta Midshipman.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Milliken has recommended to the secretary of the navy, Mr. Charles H. Baunn of Augusta, for the naval academy.

A Steamship for Fruit Trade Between Boston and Jamaica.

BATH, March 6.—Goss & Sawyer launched the steamer Lorenzo D. Baker, 966 tons gross, owned by the Standard Steam Navigation Co., Boston. Capt. W. F. Wiley will command her. She is built for the fruit trade between Boston and Jamaica, and will accommodate 10 passengers. The Goss Marine Iron Works of Bath, furnish the boilers, tanks and iron, and most of the machinery will come from New York. President Jesse Freeman of the company was launched on board of her.

BANGOR.

It is estimated that the amount of logs which will come through the Penobscot boom this year will not be upwards of from 90 to 100 million feet. This is fifty million feet less than last year, and in some former years the amount has reached two hundred and two hundred and fifty million feet.

BELFAST.

Coombs' skating rink was opened to the public Wednesday evening. The building is 100x70 feet, and 34 feet high. The galleries are on the sides, so as to give the spectators a view of the entire floor. The floor is 94x60 feet, and is laid with birch. The music for the occasion was furnished by a band organized especially for the rink.

BRUNSWICK.

Prof. F. C. Robinson, of Bowdoin College, has recently determined an unknown mineral found at Brunswick, to be allanite, a somewhat rare mineral not before found in Maine.

FARMINGTON.

"Campmeeting John" Allen is quite sick with erysipelas.

The Riggs Brothers are making extensive ehanges and repairs upon the tannery recently purchased of Dea. J. P. Thwing, and will be ready to start up in about ten days.

FORT FAIRFIELD.

On the 27th of February Edwin A. Gray, Grand Patriarch of R. W. Encampment, assisted by the other Grand officers, instituted Northern Light Encampment, No. 42, at Fort Fairfield, under very favorable circumstances, 67 having petitioned for the same. Three years ago Odd Fellowship was first planted in Aroostook county in this place. Since then there have been four other lodges instituted, and now there are two encampments. The institution of these encampments will long be remembered, as they were instituted on the same day, one at Houlton and one here. The following officers of Northern Light Encampment were installed:

C. P.—E. E. Scates.
H P.—J. S. Stevens.
S. W.—D S. Jones.
J. W.—C. D. Cutts.

HARPSWELL.

The Baptist Society in Harpswell have decided to build a parsonage. Three-fourths of the needed subscription have been raised. A building committee has been appointed, and it is expected that work will commence upon it as soon as the ground will permit in the spring.

NEWPORT.

Dr. A. H. Barrows and Edgar R. Dunham have begun a suit against the Maine Central Railroad Company for damages received at the Colcord crossing by being thrown down the embankment made by the railroad raising the grade of the highway at that point.

ROCKLAND.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bodwell Granite Company, the following directors were elected: J. R. Bodwell, Moses Webster, E. P. Walker, G. M. Brainerd, and H. M. Wight. The directors subsequently elected J. R. Bodwell president, Moses Webster vice president, Francis Cobb treasurer, and E. H. Lawry secretary.

SHERMAN MILLS.

Our correspondent writes, under date of March 2d: Moderate and mostly cloudy weather for the past fortnight. We had about one foot of snow last Thursday, with quite a breeze during the rollowing day, blocking the roads considerably, which brought out the big teams on Saturday. The weather is now clear and cool.

SEARSPORT.

Mrs. Josiah Packard was aroused about 3 o'clock Sunday morning by the barking of the house dog, and on investigating it was found that a barrel, in which ashes had been left, was on fire, and a large hole had been burned in the floor; but for the timely warning of the dog, the house and stable would probably have been burned.

SOUTH PARIS.

The South Paris Dairying Association sold their cheese factory, together with all the appurtenances, at auction Wednesday. It went at a very low figure. John Whitman bid off the building and lot for $515; S. P. Stearns the utensils for $60.

In the double race at the rink Wednesday night Charles W. Rowler and Miss Carrie Hall took first prize, and Chas A. Lucas and Miss Gertie Richardson the second.

The Paris Manufactoring Company have now got their main line shafting all hung, nearly all the machinery belted on, and will commence active operations this week.

IN GENERAL.

The following from Maine graduated recently at the Philadelphia Dental College: Charles A. Bills, S. S. Costellow, Frederick O. Sawyer.

A freight train was thrown from the track between Brunswick and Lewiston, Wednesday, at Jack's crossing. The saloon car was upset and burned. Conductor Dunlap was severely burned on the shoulder while trying to save the contents of the burning car.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Meeting of the National Council in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.—The national council of the National Union League held its annual session in this city today, Gen. James S. Negley presiding. The session was devoted principally to perfecting an organization for effective work in the coming Presidential campaign and to consideration of the anti-bourbon movement in Southern States; its necessities and the means to be employed to assist independents in that section. The following are among the officers elected:

President—James S. Negley.

Vice Presidents—Wm. E. Chandler of New Hampshire, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, Col. S. E. Bryant of Georgia, J. E. O'Hara of North Carolina, Col. Thos. R. Rich of Indiana, C. F. Scott of West Virginia, C. A. Boutelle of Maine, L. C. Houk of Tennessee, S. A. MacAllister of Delaware, B. K. Bruce of Mississippi.

Corresponding Secretary—Thomas G. Baker of New York.

Recording Secretary—S. F. Gwinner of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer—A. M. Clapp of Washington.

Representatives Pettibone and Houk of Tennessee addressed the council in support of a recommendation made by the committee that aid be extended to opponents of Bourbonism in the Southern States. They presented statistics of the anti-Bourbon vote in Tennessee showing that it had increased from less than 6000 in the Hayes' presidential election to 80,000 in the Garfield election and 105,000 in the last guernatorial election. They stated that an additional 10,000 votes could redeem the State from Bourbonism, and that those votes could be brought out if assistance were given to overcome lawlessness which operated in that State against the free exercise of political rights.

Addresses on the same subject were made by Representative Boutelle of Maine, Gen. Chas. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, Lieut. Gov. Lewis of Virginia, ex-Senator Bruce and others, after which the report of the committee was adopted.

C. A. Boutelle of Maine was appointed as one of the members of a special committee on Bourbonism. There was no discussion of Presidential candidates.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Post Office Robbery.

LAWRENCE, Mar. 6.—The Post Office at North Andover Centre, which is kept in a country store, was entered last night and stamps and store property of the value of $800 taken.

GENERAL NEWS.

M. Charles Joseph Tissot, the well-known French diplomat and archaeologist, is at the point of death.

The House of Commons Wednesday rejected Mr. Parnell's bill amending the Irish land act, 325 to 72.

In the Massachusetts Senate yesterday, the elevated railroad bill was passed to be engrossed.

The Latest Morning News, a daily, started in Binghamton two years ago, suspended publication Wednesday.

A shark has been captured off Taboga, an island fifteen miles from Panama, which measured 33 feet in length.

STAR ROUTES.

Attorney General MacVeagh's Story—His Connection with the Prosecution—Withdrawal from the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 5.—Ex-Attorney General MacVeagh testified before Mr. Springer's committee to-day that the first information he had relative to the proposed star route investigation was when he was advised by the President to consult with the Postmaster General, which he did. Investigation convinced Mr. MacVeagh that there had been a gigantic robbery of the public treasury, unless ordinary indications were at fault. Inspectors were then selected and ordered to ascertain the exact facts. On the records in the department and the reports of the inspectors, the government officials relied for the evidence in the star route prosecutions. Mr. MacVeagh corroborated the testimony of Mr. James relative to the appointment of Messrs, Gibson and Cooke to assist Mr. Woodward. "There was nothing else in these matters," the witness said, "till the wounding of the President. I was with him until his death at Elberon. It was newspaper comment that I was the gloomy member of the cabinet. It was my misfortune to think each day that the President was much nearer his grave than he was, and I only regarded it as a little time till my duties in my office would cease. I felt that it was undesirable, and, from my standpoint, grossly improper to complicate the star route cases by any act that I could avoid when I knew I should not be responsible for the final conduct of the cases. I desired to do nothing to complicate the President who would succeed President Garfield, and wished my successor to go in as little embarrassed as possible Shortly before the President died, it was felt by all the gentlemen having in charge the star route matter that something ought to be done to select counsel. They knew that prominent counsel had been engaged on the other side. I proposed to retain Mr. Brewster. I thought then, and I still think, that it was our duty to select a member of the profession who held cordial political relations with Mr. Arthur. I knew that Mr. Brewster sustained those relations. He possessed the necessary qualities to conduct the cases. I invited Mr. Brewster and Mr. James invited Mr. Bliss. This was done a few days before the President died. Immediately upon the accession of Mr. Arthur, I told him that my convictions of public duty made it unbecoming for me to remain, and injurious to the public interest. But I was willing to do anything in my power to relieve him of embarrassment, and said I would remain 30 or 40 days if necessary, that he might have time to select my successor. On my return from the funeral, the President asked that I say to the country that my leaving the cabinet was on my own account. This I did through the Associated Press Subsequently the President asked me if I would not reconsider the matter, and I said no. I was convinced that my usefulness was ended, and that my remaining would be injurious to the public interest. I said a second time, through the Associated Press, that it was my determination to withdraw, and I again gave my reasons. On November 14, I turned over my office to the solicitor-general. I had several conferences with President Arthur as to the general subject of the prosecution of Star route cases, giving my own views of what was necessary to be done. The President expressed a desire that I remain and continue responsible for the prosecution; first as Attorney General, and subsequently as leading counsel for the government. After my resignation of the position I occupied, which was read to the President, he asked me to allow the matter to rest until his return from Yorktown. On his return, he said he had selected my successor, whose name he was kind enough to give me, but some difficulty had occurred in communicating with him. At a subsequent interview the President said he had changed his mind and had decided to ask another gentleman to take the place, for some months at least. His name was to go to the Senate with the name of the Secretary of the Treasury. Accordingly, with the President's authority, I fixed a day for leaving for home in Philadelphia. There I received a message from his private secretary, asking me to meet the President at the depot as the limited express passed through. I did so, and talked with the President on the car steps. He asked me to reconsider the question of taking the Star route cases. I suggested that we could not talk on the steps of a car, and said I would see him in New York. I went there, and he said that I ought to continue to bear the responsibility of those cases. I explained that it had never entered my mind that I was to prosecute them in person. The reason was apparent why it would be fatal if I took the responsibility of the cases. Shortly after this I resigned my office."

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Ex-Attorney General MacVeagh, testifying today as to his connection with the Star Route cases, detailed the difficulties which surrounded the prosecution at the outset for the lack of direct evidence, making it impossible at that time to secure the indictment of Dorsey, Brady and Kellogg. It was a source of great anxiety and distress to President Garfield, who favored prosecution in the courts to counteract an effort of Dorsey and others to have me turned out of the cabinet. If I replied at all, I said the object was not near enough to my heart to shorten my visit, and did not come back until I expected to. When I returned I was told that vigorous efforts had been made to turn me out on the ground of base conduct, it even being intimated that I had engaged in a plot to steal papers sent to the President. I was only interested to know if the President had seen fit to receive such charges. He said he had declined them. These charges had been made by Randall.

"Where did he land at last?" Mr. Springer asked.

"In shame and everlasting contempt," replied Mr. Stewart.

Witness continuing said: Efforts to remove me were made by those implicated in the Star route frauds. I could not impute their motives, I will just let the committee judge. They would say that they wanted me to get out because I was a bad man. Until the death of the President, I thought it my duty to remain with him; after his death I thought it my duty not to remain. A torrent of abuse was poured upon me for declining, and the Star route men insisted day after day that I should remain. The reason of the change in the attitude of the gentlemen was perfectly apparent to me. I was know to have been in very ardent political sympathy with President Garfield on all questions about which the Republican party was so strenuously divided, almost into two hostile camps at Chicago, and upon every one of those questions I had been in as hearty accord with him as I had been in hearty and strenuous opposition to President Arthur.

Mr. Arthur was well known to entertain and to have given expression to a very low opinion of sentimental politicians, of whom I was one, and I was known to have long entertained and frequently expressed a very low opinion of practical politicians, of which he was one; and these gentlemen certainly must have seen that, the President who had called me here and sustained me under the great obloquy and abuse in these prosecutions being now dead and buried, I was in no position whatever to bring to these cases the requisite moral support, and the opinion of these gentlemen was intensified by the newspapers edited by Hastings and Gorham. They had steadily taken the side of Arthur and as steadily opposed me with as mean words as their tongues could express. When Arthur came here I found him in close application with these editors. When you, gentlemen, consider these things, and when you add the condition of affairs as they existed in the arena of the District of Columbia, I think you will see the impropriety of my remaining in the prosecution against such gentlemen. When I published my reasons for leaving, I had no reason to believe that I had anything but the cordial approval of the President in my action. He made a short visit to New York and then I think came a change in his views. Subsequently he became more convinced that I ought to remain thinking the cases ought to go on in the same hands as they had started.

Mr. Springer asked the witness to whom he referred when he said yesterday that President Arthur had selected a man for attorney general but afterwards changed his mind.

"The man was subsequently made a member of the cabinet," Mr. McVeagh, replied.

Witness was asked to explain the selection of counsel in the Star route prosecution and compensation proffered for their services. "Immediate before the death of President Garfield," McVeagh said, "I asked Mr. Brewster, and at the suggestion of Postmaster General James, Mr Bliss to be the government counsel. Mr. Gibson had previously been employed as an assistant in the department of justice with special detail to work up the Star route cases. About June 1st Mr. Cook was appointed. Brewster was brought into active work about September 15th. No letter was sent to Gibson it seems concerning his appointment but communications were sent to Cook, Bliss and Brewster. These communications had the clause that compensation would be fixed by the attorney general when the cases were ended. I left the department Oct. 25th, not expecting to return except to introduce my successor. While in Philadelphia I was in consultation with Bliss and Brewster about their fees. Don't remember what was said then. Ought to have said and presume I did say, that the cases were of great importance and difficult and that the attorneys would be decently and honorably compensated according to the service required and their own standing at the bar. Before my formal resignation each of these gentlemen asked for $2,500 on account. This received my commendation and was paid. The subject of per diem. $100 a day and expenses had been talked of and pointed out and that it was thought impossible for the Attorney General to make a contract. About New Year's after I had resigned Brewster consulted me about the settlement of his account; it was then known to me that he would be Attorney General. He said he would present his bill for $5000. Bliss proposed to make his bill $6000. He had been more closely engaged in the work than Brewster. I said I had a right to interfere, but it seemed to me reasonable. I wrote Acting Attorney General Phillips, stating that I saw no reason why $5000 and $6000 should not be paid and the amounts subsequently were paid. Shortly after Brewster was made Attorney General I received a letter from him asking my opinion about the compensation to be paid Gibson and Cook. My recollection was that those gentlemen had been employed assiduously seven or eight months and I thought that $5000 would be reasonable and said if I was in his place I would pay that.

Mr. Stewart asked "In view of the magnitude and importance and the great sum of money involved in these prosecutions and the professional standing of Bliss and Brewster, do you think Mr. MacVeagh that a per diem charge of $100 a day and expenses unreasonable?"

I certainly think such charges would be reasonable for a limited time, but whether they would be reasonable for one year or two years is different."

"If the time was 50 days or 150 days," asked Mr Van Alstyne, "was the charge proper?"

"Even if the time was 150 days I think under the circumstances the charge was reasonable."

"In your judgment was there any improper neglect on the part of officials of the government in pushing these cases?" asked Mr. Stewart.

"Certainly nothing of the kind during my term."

"It was reported that Garfield proposed your removal from the Cabinet," said Mr. Springer. "Will you explain that?"

"I came into the Cabinet as President Garfield's choice. I never allowed anybody to ask the President for my appointment, and I took means to let him know that I did not seek the place. I cannot believe he contemplated any such act. If he did I made it easy for him at one time to dispense with my services. He made an appointment in my department while I was absent that I objected to. He knew that I must go out if the appointment remained, as I had pressed my resignation. The night before he was shot he was exceedingly kind and cordial, and I had no reason to doubt from the moment I entered his Cabinet till he died that I had his confidence to the fullest extent. He complied with my wishes in the case of the appointment and induced me to remain."

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.

Among the memorials presented was one by Mr. Cockrell from the United Labor organizations of St. Louis, which protests against the attempts of employers as illustrated by recent events in connection with the glass blowers and other trades, to reduce compensation of American labor to the point on a level with the pauper labor of Europe, and praying for the passage of laws to restrict wholesale immigration intended to effect a reduction of the wages of American workingmen. In presenting the memorial and moving its reference to the committee on education and labor, Mr. Cockrell took occasion to commend it to the serious consideration of that committee. It was so referred.

Mr. Sewell presented as a memorial a series of resolutions from the Senate of New Jersey, opposing the Morrison tariff scheme.

Mr. Sherman called up the message announcing the action of the House on the Senate joint resolution appropriating $10,000 for the contingent fund of the Senate, and the amendment of the House, which provides that the money so appropriated shall only be used for investigations already ordered, was read and after a general expression of views from Senators, unanimously condemning the amendment of the House as an unjustifiable interference of that body with the independence of the Senate, the Senate unanimously decided not to concur in the amendment.

The following bills were reported favorably:

By Mr. Maxey, bill fixing the rate of postage upon second class matter when sent by others than publishers or news agents. (It fixes the rate on transient newspapers at one cent for four ounces.)

By Mr. Vest, the House bill appropriating $8,100 to supply deficiencies in the amounts required for gauging and ascertaining the depth of water and width of the South Pass and other parts of the Mississippi river and tributaries. The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Pendleton's bill providing a system of courts for the exercise of extra territorial jurisdiction of the United States was passed substantially as presented—yeas 31, nays 11.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The Senate in executive session reconsidered the vote by which the Mexican treaty failed of ratification, and next Monday was named as the day when the treaty will be taken up for discussion, with the understanding that the matter shall then be disposed of.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Converse of Ohio in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Thomas of Illinois offered an amendment to the clause providing for completion of new cruisers requiring that vessels shall have full sail power, which was lost.

Mr. Dorsheimer of New York offered an amendment appropriating $447,529 to complete the ordance of new cruisers. He did not believe in sending unarmed ships to sea. The most inefficient part of the navy was its guns. The vessels were bad enough, but their guns were the weakest part of them.

Mr. Henley of California reflected severely on the present Secretary of the Navy for instigating, as he believed, methods by which employes at Mare Island navy yard were compelled to vote the Republican ticket at the last election.

Mr. Reed inquired whether any had been murdered for not voting right, to which Mr. Henley replied that it would not be much loss to the world if the men who inspired such methods were murdered, and Mr. Glascock of California interjected the information that employes were, if not murdered, at any rate discharged if they did not vote right.

After debate Mr. Dorsheimer's amendment was lost—93 to 119.

Mr. Belford of Colorado offered an amendment authorizing detail of naval line officers to act as instructors in State universities and agricultural colleges, provided that the total number so detailed shall not exceed forty. Adopted.

Mr. Calkins of Indiana moved to amend the clause prohibiting officers on the retired list from occupying a position in the civil service of the United States by providing that the prohibition shall not apply to any officers below the rank of major in the army or commander in the navy who has been retired by reason of wounds received in service. Adopted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed—yeas 259, nays 1 (Mr. White of Kentucky).

The House then adjourned.

AMERICAN REGISTER.

Question of Interest to Corporations Owning Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—An interesting controversy is now before the Secretary of the Treasury for decision, which involves the question as to whether an American company in which a foreigner is a shareholder can own an American vessel. The case comes before the Secretary on a petition of the old tug company in San Francisco that proceedings may be commenced against the new competing tug company to forfeit its privileges as an American vessel owner because some of the shares of the stock are much interested in maintaining the new tug company. Mr. Dingley of Maine, in behalf of the ship owners of his district, asked the Secretary to decline the request to interfere with the new company. Mr. Dingley said that the act of 1825, as amended in 1858, places ownership of a vessel by an incorporated company on a different basis from individual ownership. When a vessel is owned by individuals in their individual capacity, the owners must be all Americans. But as an American corporation can have no status outside of American territory, it was provided by the act of 1825, as amended in 1858, that registers for vessels owned by any American incorporated company may be issued in the name of the president or secretary of such company (who must be American) and that such registers shall not be vacated or affected by sales of any shares of stock in such company. Originally the act of 1825, said Mr. Dingley, provided that the president of secretary of the company should swear that no part of such vessels had been or was owned by any foreigner; but in 1858 this provision was expressly repealed, showing that the intention of Congress was to allow foreigners to hold shares in an American company owning an American vessel. Mr. Dingley argued that a sound public policy would invite foreign capital to invest in American vessels built in American shipyards.

WASHINGTON.

Morrison's Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House committee on ways and means today acted favorably upon the Morrison tariff bill. As agreed upon its places salt, coal and lumber on the free list. A proviso with respect to coal is to the effect that it shall not apply to Canada until that country places our coal in the free list.

An agreement to report the amended bill favorably was reached by a strict party vote of 7 to 5. Messrs. Morrison, Mills, Blount, Blackburn, Herbert, Hurd and Jones voted in the affirmative, and Kelley, Kasson, McKinley, Hiscock and Russell in the negative. Hewitt was not present when the vote was taken, but it is known that he agrees with the majority, and would have voted in the affirmative had he been in the committee room. Mr. Morrison will make a majority report on the bill Monday next.

Currency Matters.

Several banks in New York and elsewhere have notified Treasurer Wyman that in case they cannot receive United States one and two dollar notes in exchange for national bank notes sent to the treasury for redemption they will accept standard silver dollars. This action has caused a slight movement of that coin.

Miscellaneous.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims adjourned today until Monday in respect for the memory of Judge Kenneth Raynor.

The President sent the nomination to the Senate today of Col. John Newton, of the engineer corps, to be chief of engineers, with the rank of Engineer General.

THE OLD WORLD.

News by Cable From Different Countries.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 6.—The National Liberals have decided not to raise a discussion of the Lasker incident in the Reichstag until the matter has been internationally disposed of.

A fusion of the Secessionist and Progressist parties has been effected, the new combination to be called the German liberal party. Its programme embraces strict adherence to the Constitution, annual budgets, universal suffrage, secret voting, the payment of members of the Reichstag, liberty of the press, of public meetings and associations, equality before the law, religious liberty and perfect equality of all creeds, economic progress, suppression of State socialism, just assessment and taxation, with exemption of articles of consumption. It will oppose any economic customs which shall favor special interests, is against monopolies, and advocates unimpaired maintenance of national defence with universal military services of a short period, and with an annual fixing of the peace contingency of the army. It further declares that progress must be based upon allegiance to the employer and to the federal constitution.

The Reichstag was opened today with the usual formalities. The speech from the throne was read. It asserts that the chief lack of the Reichstag lies in the domain of social and political affairs, and says that the Emperor's wish, which has been solemnly and repeatedly expressed, for improvement of the condition of workmen, has met with full appreciation on the part of the German people. Among the numerous bills announced is one providing for a scheme of accident insurance, after the adoption of which the Emperor recommends the formation of a system of insurance for the infirm and aged.

A bill will be introduced, providing that the anti-socialistic law shall remain in force for a further period; another bill proposes an amendment to the present system of insurance against sickness. The control of joint stock companies will form the subject of another bill. The foreign relations of Germany, the speech declares, are in a highly satisfactory condition; a solidarity exists between the pacific sentiments of Germany and those of the neighboring friendly powers, which, so far as can be humanly foreseen, affords a guarantee of security and peace, both in Germany and other countries. The strengthening of the hereditary friendship of Germany with the neighboring imperial court, and the cordial reception of the Crown Prince in Italy and Spain, prove that Germany's prestige is fortified by the confidence of foreign sovereigns and nations in the policy of Germany.

IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, March 6.—Earl Granville, foreign secretary, has assured France that England intends to maintain existing conventions with the Soudan. It is necessary first, however, to restore the prestige of the English name in that quarter. The acts of Gen. Gordon are only partially approved.

Earl Granville, Secretary of State, announced in the House of Lords this afternoon, that he had just received Egyptian dispatches, which reported that a thousand men who were marching from El Obeid upon Khartoum had been defeated by the tribes friendly to Gen. Gordon.

SUAKIM, March 6.—Admiral Hewitt and Gen. Graham have issued a joint decree summoning the sheiks of the tribes of Suakim, and saying that if they come they will be protected, but if they refuse the fate of Teb will await them.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 6—The clue mentioned in the Standard's Paris dispatches this morning, which leads the Paris police to believe that an assault is premeditated upon prominent officers in London, on St. Patrick's day, is afforded by a letter from America, which has fallen into the hands of the police.

Capt. Nares, who commanded the British Arctic expedition of 1885, assisted by Commander Markham, who was one of the under officers of the same expedition, has drawn up a memorandum of great value in regard to the ice and navigation of Smith's Sound, which has been sent to the American authorities The Times says: "The Greely search expedition will be watched with as much interest and anxiety by Europe and America as that which went to the relief of Mr. Leigh Smith in 1882.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, March 6.—The Standard's correspondent at Vienna says the police have discovered that the anarchists there possess a large quantity of dynamite. Lectures were given last autumn in the workingmen's quarters on the best methods of making and storing explosives. The police made a raid and discovered three laboratories fitted up for making explosives, with large quantities of dynamite. The police are convinced that other laboratories exist, and the press has therefore been forbidden to publish anything regar

THE PRESS.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7.

We do not read anonymous letters, and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return or preserve communications that are not used.

Special Rates for the Campaign.

In accordance with a long sanctioned practice the PRESS, Daily and Weekly, is offered to new subscribers, during the political campaign of 1884, at special rates. This concession to new subscribers, for a limited period, does no injustice to those who are already subscribers. They will receive in full measure their due, indeed a better paper, both during the campaign and after it. We rely upon their good will to help spread the knowledge of our special rates, and, in return, we engage to make the paper as much more valuable and interesting as our increased prosperity will warrant.

To new subscribers, during the political campaign of 1884, the price of the DAILY PRESS will be

FIFTY CENTS A MONTH.

[The Portland Daily PRESS is the largest daily paper published in the State, and has the largest circulation. At the special rates it is also the cheapest.]

To new subscribers, during the campaign, the price of the WEEKLY PRESS, an 8 page paper containing a digest of all the contents of the Daily, will be

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Subscriptions at these rates received for for any term of months not extending beyond November 15, 1884.

TRY THE PAPER ONE MONTH.

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If the Argus may be presumed to refer to Mayor Deering in its talk about a "dead lion," we know not which to wonder at most,—its assumption that he was a lion, or its easy concession that he is dead. The zoological knowledge of the Argus appears to be as worthless as its political judgment.

If we had boasted that a certain lion of ours would chew up any creature that crossed his path, particularly a certain *novus homo*, and in the encounter our lion had been laid out stiff, we should not expect to get much sympathy by publishing that our lion had been killed by a donkey. People might suspect we did not know one from the other. And what would the lion say if he should revive?—that is supposing he was really a lion.

The Graphic's Washington correspondent reports Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette as saying that he recently had a long talk with Mr. Blaine and that the latter told him he was not seeking the Republican nomination for the Presi- did not think there was any likelihood ing his way, and was not giving a thought to the matter. He found ent in his literary work than he in politics. "I feel justi- Halstead "in believing that every word he said."

of Bangor have injected a into their municipal cam- cal time. Powerful appeals will undoubtedly be made within the next two days by local orators of the Bangor Democracy to combine and crush out the railroad monopolists who are sacrilegiously plotting to abolish "God's time.'! The campaign bids fair to partake somewhat of the nature of a crusade to wrest the town clocks from the railroads and put them back under the control of the sun. A contest of this nature may be expected to arouse a powerful interest among the Democratic voters on account of their well known religious fervor.

The Argus is terribly shocked by a cock-and-bull story about bulldozing in Saco; but it has no ear for the revelation, made by Democrats under oath, of the horrible crimes by which its own party, although in a minority, secures from Mississippi nine members of Congress and eighteen members of the electoral college, to which offices they have no better title than can be got by murder, tyranny and fraud. The people of Mississippi, under the rule of the Democratic party, are oppressed quite as hardly as were the Poles by Russia or the Irish by Great Britain. But the Argus does not care, so long as Democrats are the oppressors and wield their power in the interest of the party of slavery and spoils.

The Roosevelt bill which curtails the power of the New York aldermen has passed both branches of the legislature and is pretty sure to become law as Gov. Cleveland has no special fondness for the Tammany statesmen who are almost its only opponents. With this law on the statute book New York city has a chance of getting a decent set of officials. No mayor is likely to risk his reputation by appointing voluntarily such disreputable men to responsible offices as mayors have frequently been compelled to appoint under the present system in order to secure their confirmation by the board of aldermen elected by the rumsellers of the city in conspiracy with the Democratic bosses. Another good effect of the law will be that it will deprive Tammany and Irving Halls of a good deal of their power by taking from them some of the means of paying voters for their allegiance.

The revival of the "old ticket" agitation has led, of course, to a revival of the discussion concerning Mr. Tilden's health. The latest report is that Mr. Tilden is "dead below the eyes"; that he has "neither voice nor hearing"; that to converse with him is an "agonizing infliction"; that his voice is "so low and husky that no one unaccustomed to it can understand what he says." This condition of the "old man" at first glance may appear likely to prove somewhat embarrassing. If the Democratic convention adopts Mr. Dana's advice to nominate him and to hear what he has to say. The conversation can however be carried on in pantomime. After the convention has nominated him a committee can officially convey to him the information by appearing before him armed with empty contribution boxes and Mr. Tilden can signify his acceptance by rolling out a barrel and much more satisfactorily than he would be able to do by mere words though he spoke with the tongue of an angel.

Ex-Postmaster James's testimony is clear and distinct that President Garfield's attitude toward the Star route thieves was one of uncompromising hostility. It was his wish, not only that the ulcer should be probed to the bottom but also that it should be cut out. Partisan consideration were brushed aside as entitled to no weight whatever in a question which effected the honesty and purity of the administration of the Post Office Department. President Garfield's zeal in bringing to justice the men who had proved recreant to the confidence reposed in them, and had plundered the government which they were sworn to protect, was greater even than that of his Postmaster General and it was only at the solicitation of the latter that Brady was permitted to escape the disgrace of summary removal from his office. In the opinion of Mr. James it was the President's eager pursuit of the Star route thieves that cost him his life. The slanders which Dorsey and his confederates put in circulation after President Garfield was speechless were the outpourings of men filled with hatred of him because he would not compromise with thieves.

The Democratic Party.

Some months ago the PRESS said that the Democratic party secured its control of the Southern States, and thereby its majority in Congress and its chance of a majority in the electoral college by systematic crimes of violence and fraud. The Argus impugned the honesty of the writer of the statement, but subsequently withdrew the imputation, giving us, as it said, credit for honesty, but at the expense of our intelligence. Now, Democratic testimony from the heart of Mississippi confirms, as to that State, what we asserted. Neither Mississippi nor Louisiana, Alabama nor the Carolinas, would be Democratic today but for a series of monstrous crimes, of which those lately proved beyond dispute, in Copiah county, are a just example. But for these horrible crimes, by which the voice of the majority is suppressed in the South and a minority enabled to prevail, the Democratic party would be in a hopeless minority in Congress and the Electoral College.

Take from the Democratic party the votes of those who attempted to destroy the Union, and it could not carry a single Southern State. Take from it the votes of foreigners, who have but an imperfect knowledge of American institutions, and it could not carry a single Northern State. It was the party of ignorance and slavery; it is the party of ignorance, oppression and fraud. Its strongholds in every Northern city are the wards where rum and vice conspire to promote degradation, and its leaders and organs at the North are in league with the oligarchy in the South, which triumphs by violence and fraud. It cannot be the party of progress, because its few sagacious leaders are constantly compromised and thwarted by the dead weight of its ignorance. If a Tilden or a Pendleton tries to lift it to a higher plane and give it a direction away from its mire, he is promptly jumped upon and dragged down by a Kelly or a McLean. When any ambitious Butler, or Plaisted, or Deering forfeits the confidence of the honorable and controlling element of the Republican party, he goes into the Democratic ranks to be greeted as a reformer!

The Democratic party is the party representative of the destructive forces at work in the Republic, while the Republican party is representative of the conservative forces. It is the party of reaction, while the Republican party is the party of progress. It is the party of the doubters and cavilers, while the Republican party is the party of the confident and the trustful. It is the party of decrepitude and impotence, while the Republican party is the party of youth and abounding vigor. It is the party of quack nostrums and patent panaceas, by which the ignorant are deluded and the leaders hope to profit, while the Republican party is the party of broad principles and great achievements for humanity. It is the party of an oligarchy, while the Republican party is the party of liberty and equal rights.

Thousands of young men all over the land have to decide this year with which of the great parties of the nation they will ally themselves. Unless they wish to unite themselves with a body of death they will join the Republican party rather than the party which dares not condemn, but is willing to profit by, such crimes as those of the Mississippi Democracy.

Historical Memoranda.

[Under this headline will be published from time to time articles of an historical character, relating chiefly to the District and State of Maine, written especially for the PRESS.]

PORTLAND PRIVATEERS IN THE WAR OF 1812—NO. 7.

The Brig Rapid of Portland—The Checkered Career of a Famous Clipper in Peace and in War—A Portland Built Vessel is Commissioned as a King's Ship in the British Navy, while Her Gallant Captain and Crew, Victims of Circumstances, are Held in Dartmoor Prison.

BY HON. WILLIAM GOOLD.

At the commencement of the war of 1812 there was one vessel belonging to Portland of man-of-war build, and very suitable for a privateer. This was the brig Rapid of 190 tons, and only three years old. Her speed had saved her in more than one instance before the war. She was a full rigged brig with studding royals, and all the flying kites that could be set with a reasonable hope to catch a zephyr. The account of her voyage up the Baltic, and her escape from the harbor of Memel I received from the officer who sailed her.

During the European war the French and English blockaders of each other's colonies made it a rich prize to run a cargo out of the West India Islands for a European market. This state of Europe was the means of producing in the Atlantic States a class of clipper built vessels which have never yet been excelled for speed, and which became useful to the United States in the war of 1812.

In 1809 Deacon James Jewett and his nephew, Wm. Jewett of Portland, employed Moulton, who had a shipyard where the Galt block now is, to build them a fast brig to run the English blockade at Gusdaloupe, but the island had surrendered before her arrival there. John Curtis was master and Wm. Cammett was first mate. The brig was appropriately named the Rapid. Wm. Jewett, one of the owners, was a passenger in the vessel, and was determined to make a good voyage at all hazards, notwithstanding he had been disappointed in obtaining a cargo of coffee. He decided to purchase a cargo of cotton at Charleston, S. C., and to seek a market in Europe. The brig had ninety-six bales of cotton on deck. On the arrival at Falmouth, Eng., he learned that cotton was wanted at Memel in Russia, at a dollar per pound. The brig joined a convoy of 700 sail of merchantmen at Gottenburg, all bound up the Baltic under a British convoy of several frigates and two line of battle ships, one of which was the Victory, Nelson's flag ship, on whose deck he lost his life at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

On the arrival of the Rapid at Memel in November she was seized by Bonapartist officials, as the city had a few days before surrendered to him, and a guard of sixteen French soldiers was put on board. After several days' trial on shore by Mr. Jewett and the captain to have the brig released, Mr. Jewett came on board without the captain, and was much affected at the loss of his vessel and cargo, which were confiscated, as the vessel was from a British port and under a British convoy. Mr. Jewett's state of mind excited Mr. Cammett's sympathy, and he proposed to him that with his permission he would retake the brig and run her out by the forts to which Jewett gladly assented, and the crew as gladly promised their assistance as they would lose their wages if the vessel remained a prize to the French. That day a crew of pilots came on board to take the brig up to town to avoid the ice. The cook could speak French, and was of great service in the project. The pilots attempted to weigh anchor, but found it foul of some obstruction, when Mr. Cammett proposed through the cook to set some of the lower sails, which would assist them in clearing the anchor, to which they agreed. The time to act had now arrived. The wind was favorable and the sails were set except the jib. When the vessel headed right Mr. Cammett told the men to hoist the jib, which the Frenchman tried to prevent, suspecting the intention, and ordered the soldiers to fire on the crew, but their guns would not go off, as the faithful cook, by Mr. Cammett's order, had removed the flints. Mr. Cammett seized an axe from its hiding place and at one blow cut the hemp cable on the windlass and held the axe for future use if necessary. The soldiers and pilots went over the side into their boat, and with a swift breeze the Rapid ran by the forts, under fire, but without receiving a shot.

The Rapid wintered at Riga, in Russia, where her cargo was sold for a large price, and she sailed for Boston by the way of London, making the passage from London to Boston in the unprecedented time of fifteen days.

Early in the summer of 1812, the owners of the Rapid put a heavy battery of fifteen guns, with one hundred men on board of her, and despatched her as a privateer, under the command of Capt. Wm. Crabtree. She had very little success, and returned to port. She was again sent out under the same captain, with Joseph Weeks, a spirited young sailor of the town, as first lieutenant, but the favorite Rapid returned from her cruise with no better success. Prizes were arriving every week, sent in by the Baltimore, New York and Salem privateers, which led the owners of the Rapid to the conclusion that there was some fault in the commander, who had a good reputation as a merchant captain. The lieutenant, Weeks, had shown some impatience at the management of the captain, and the owners put Weeks in command for the next cruise.

But after making one prize, the Rapid was caught at a disadvantage by a fast-sailing frigate, and was captured. Like many other privateers the Rapid was overloaded by her battery. The particulars of her capture are given in the captain's letter to his owners, which I am pleased to be able to give:

Extract of a letter from Capt. Joseph Weeks, dated Halifax, Nov. 5, 1812.

"I am sorry to give you the disagreeable news of the capture of the Rapid, on the 18th ult. by the Maidstone frigate, (the Spartan in co.) after a chase of 10 hours;—17th, thick foggy weather—at 8 a. m. the fog cleared off—we discovered two sail in the N.E., the wind then at N.W.N.W. and light—we immediately held our wind to the northward—at half-past 8 discovered them to be men-of-war, tacked ship and made all sail to the westward, the wind hauling in to N.N.W. The frigates not more than 4 miles distant, also tacked and made sail after us. At 12, finding that one of the frigates was gaining on us—cut away our stern boat and one anchor—at 8 p. m. 18th Oct. threw eight guns over—at 3 a. m. the frigate hoisted American colors, and fired a volley of musketry at us—At 6 p. m. being under the cover of her musketry, and continued showers pouring in upon us, we finding further attempts to escape vain, struck to the Maidstone, Capt. Burdett. During the chase, we gained 6 miles of the Spartan. The wind was light, with a very heavy sea; had not this been the case they never could have caught us—We have received the best of treatment from the commanders and officers of both ships."

Extract of a letter from one of the Lieutenants of the Rapid, dated Halifax, Nov. 15, 1812.

"Great credit is due Capt. Weeks for his calm and deliberate conduct during the whole chase. I was told by one of the officers of the Maidstone that the captain of her while in chase said if he came up with the privateer, he would give the captain of her his sword again after receiving it, for the skill he displayed during the chase, which he actually did when we arrived at the mouth of Halifax harbor."

A sea captain of eighty-six years, now living on Long Island, N. Y., who during the war of 1812 was a boy living neighbor to Capt. Weeks, in King street, writes me in these words about the officers of the Rapid:

"Capt. Crabtree made several cruises in the Rapid with little success. It was said by the boys that every sail he met he ran away from, fearing it was a British 74. But when Jo Weeks took command it was 'Hurrah for the Rapid! Success to Jo Weeks!' But Capt. Jo had hardly made a cruise when he was taken, with the pick of Portland for a crew, who were in Dartmoor Prison until the end of the war."

The officers of the "Maidstone" and "Spartan" frigates had seen what the Rapid was capable of under favorable circumstances, and reported her sailing qualities to the admiral at Halifax. He ordered her to be fitted as a brig of war, and she was entered on the lists of the English navy.

The Halifax papers of Dec. 30 (less than two months after her capture) report her as sailing with a convoy up the Bay of Fundy as "H. B. M. gun brig Nova Scotia, formerly the privateer Rapid of Portland." Her final fate might be traced by the English navy lists.

Notwithstanding Capt. Weeks's sword was returned to him for his skill in the chase he was sent prisoner to England with his crew, where he remained until the end of the war. He witnessed the cruel shooting of prisoners in the yard of Dartmoor, by order of Captain Shortland. After his discharge Capt. Weeks returned to Portland, and was in command of merchantmen for many years, and died a bachelor at an advanced age. He found a pleasant home in his last days, in the family of his brother, Joshua F., who occupied the old homestead on India street.

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It costs less than One Cent for each quart of Flour.

Ordinary Baking Powders in cans cost nearly Two Cents for each quart of Flour.

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ALL persons are hereby forbidden driving any cattle in or through the town of Cumberland from the towns of Deering or Falmouth, or any other town infected with "foot and mouth disease" as voted by the town.
N. M. SHAW, } Selectmen of
E. D. MERRILL, } Cumberland.
mar6d&w1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

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and many other choice things. Also a full line of the genuine English

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He may withdraw in cash the entire reserve on his policy *with his share of the surplus* reserved to the policies issued upon the same plan during the reserve-dividend period.

He may continue to pay his premiums, and *receive in cash the amount of surplus* which has been credited to his policy.

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If may convert the value into a life-annuity.

If may convert the surplus apportioned to his policy *into an annuity* to be applied to the payment of *all future premiums.*

He may receive the amount of the policy whenever *the reserve* on policy and accumulated dividends equals that sum.

The reserve-dividend policies are entitled to the benefits of the *Maine Non-Forfeiture Law.* They contain *no restrictions whatever upon travel* and *residence.* After three years they are unrestricted in respect to occupation, and incontestable. They are entitled to no dividends in case of lapse or death prior to the expiration of the reserve-dividend period.

This plan is fully and clearly described in the Company's publications, which will be furnished upon application to the home office, or any of its agencies. It will be found upon examination that it possesses *especially advantageous features, and covers all desirable forms of insurance*, being particularly adapted to meet the precise wants of the individual insurer.

If in the hands active, energetic, industrious agents, therefore, it cannot fail to be productive of a large and profitable business.

The Company is ready to negotiate with, and will make liberal contracts for good territory with agents who will energetically Push for Business.

J. F. FERRIS
Manager for Maine & N. H. Agencies,
nov8 PORTLAND, ME eodtf

MARINE INSURANCE
ATLANTIC
Mutual Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK
INSURE AGAINST MARINE RISKS ONLY.

This Company will take risks at their office, New York, on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights, and issue open policies to merchants, making risks binding as soon as water-borne.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January 1883, to 31st December, 1883	$4,168,953 10
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1883	1,529,232 53
Total Marine Premiums	$5,708,185 63

ASSETS.
$12,972,312.47.

Six Per Cent Interest on amount Outstanding Scrip Paid On and After Feb 5, 1884.

Dividend to Policy Holders on Premiums Terminating in 1883,
40 PER CENT.

Losses Paid in Thirty Days After Proof.

J. D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President,
A. A. RAVEN, 3d Vice President.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

PORTLAND: 9 EXCHANGE ST.
J. W. MUNCER,
CORRESPONDENT
feb2 dlmtsod11m&w6w6

YOU CANNOT MISTAKE!
If you insure with the Old
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
Assets $100,000,000.

The experience of Forty Years has shown the most satisfactory results to all its Policy Holders, as hundreds can testify.

Its RATES of PREMIUM are LOWER, its DIVIDENDS LARGER, its Security Greater than any other Life Company in the WORLD; its Policies are continually increasing in value.

A Policy of $3,500 on a well-known citizen of Portland, is now $8,400; and another of $8,000 is now $20,000. No other Company in the world has shown such results.

Do not be deceived by Tontines, or any other gambling scheme.

This Company now issues a new form of Policy, the SEMI-ENDOWMENT, which is a highly popular form of insurance for 20 years at much less than the usual cost of Endowments.

At this time it is well to enquire before you insure. All desirable information cheerfully furnished upon application to

W. D. LITTLE, Agent.
Office, 31 EXCHANGE STREET,
jan12 dtf

BUY YOUR
OLEOMARGERINE
—OF—
JOHN L. BEST,
Portland,
Sole agent in Maine for Hammond's celebrated creamery brand. Bottom prices to the wholesale trade.
jan15dtf

Dr. KENISON'S OFFICE,
276 Middle St., open from March 10th to March 24th.
aug2 dtf

NEW COTTON AND LINEN NOVELTIES.

MILLETT & LITTLE

Call attention to these new Spring Goods, consisting of Ottomans, Armures and Sicilian Satteens, Plain Satteens, Scotch Ginghams, Figured Linen Lawns and White Goods, in the most complete and varied assortment. Among the lot are 25 pieces of Figured Linen Lawns at 25 cents per yard, sold last year at 37 1-2 cents, also Pattern Dresses in Madras Gingham and Batiste.

Millett & Little.

mar5 d3t

BACON PIANOS.

E. B. ROBINSON & CO.
—HAVE THE—
BEST STANDARD PIANOS AND ORGANS
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
Piano Rooms, Congress St., corner of Pearl St.
feb29 eod2w

Flannel Dress Goods and Dress Cambrics.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6,

we shall offer 20 pieces 5-4 all Wool Dress Flannels at 50 cents per yard; these are in 20 different styles, and are very fine, handsome goods, the same quality as sold last year at $1.00 Likewise, 200 pieces New Spring Dress Cambrics, one yard wide, at 8 cents per yard; these beautiful Cambrics were intended to sell at 12 1-2 cents per yard but in order to make quick work of them we shall offer them all at 8 cents per yard. Also, 25 pieces A. C. A. Amoskeag Bed Ticking at 15 cents per yard; this is the best quality of Ticking produced in this country, the regular price being 25 cents per yard.

A. B. BUTLER, 247 Middle Street.

mar6 d3t

FIRE! FIRE!
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED GOODS!

I shall offer SATURDAY, March 8th, at one-half the cost, my entire stock of Engravings and Photographs, Frames in Plush, Bronze, Ebony and Velvet, Pottery and Fancy Articles, in fact, every thing that was smoked by the recent fire. These goods must be sold to make room for new goods.

J. T. STUBBS,
400 Congress Street, - - - Opp. City Hall.
mar6 d1w

PROCURE
a Union Cabinet and Package of Toilet Paper for the Bath Room or Closet.
C. H. Guppy & Co.
Agents.
Cor. Congress & Preble Sts.
jan10 eod3f

PURE MILK!

MY facilities for furnishing this article are unsurpassed and I respectfully solicit a trial. The fact that a large number of leading citizens are my customers and have been since I entered the business should be a sufficient recommendation. Address V. H. SOULE,
jan18eod1f Woodford's

CAUCUSES.

North Yarmouth.

The Republicans of North Yarmouth are requested to meet at the town House in said town, on Saturday, March 8, at 3 p. m. to nominate candidates for town officers for the ensuing year.
Per Order Town Committee.
North Yarmouth, March 5, 1884.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS.

Gardiner, Me.,	4s
Brunswick, Me.,	4s
Lewiston, Me.,	4s
Portland, Me.,	6s
Portland Water Co.,	6s
Railroad Equipment Co.,	6s
St. Paul & So. Pacific (guaranteed by No. Pac. R. R.)	6s
Maine Central R. R.	7s
Cleveland, Ohio,	7s

—FOR SALE BY—
WOODBURY & MOULTON,
Corner Exchange & Middle Sts.
aug1 eodtf

BONDS.

Portland Municipal,	6s
Deering	4s
Ohio County and City	6s
Portland Water Co. 1st and 2d mort.,	6s
Wakefield, Mass., Water Co. 1st mort.,	6s
Maine Central R. R. Bonds—all issues.	
Northern Pac. R. R. Land Grant,	6s
Car Trust and Equipment Bonds.	

—FOR SALE BY—
SWAN & BARRETT
186 Middle Street.
de31 PORTLAND, ME. eodtf

HOME INVESTMENTS

Portland	6s,	due 1887.
Portland	6s,	" 1897.
Portland Water Co.	6s,	" 1888.
" " "	6s,	" 1891.
Portland & Ogdensburg	6s,	" 1900.
Bath Municipal	5s,	" 1897.
Maine Central Consol	5s,	" 1912.
Androscoggin & Kennebec	6s,	" 1891.
Leeds & Farmington	6s,	" 1896.

Also Safe Investments yielding 6 per cent. Interest for sale by

H. M. PAYSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
32 Exchange Street.
oc31 eodtf

HENRY CLEWS & CO.
No. 18 New Street, also 9 Wall Street, N. Y.
(NEXT DOOR TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE.)
Bankers and Commission Merchants.
Securities and Products bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. 4 per cent. allowed on deposits. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, N. Y. Mining Exchange, Petroleum Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago
N. Y. BRANCHES { 953 Broadway, cor. 23d St, connected by Grand Cent. Hotel opp. Rand St. Private wires { 346 Broadway cor. Leonard St.
fy23 eodtf

J. B. Brown & Sons,
BANKERS
218 Middle Street.
Sterling and Continental Exchange bought and sold at most favorable rates.
Travelling and commercial letters of credit issued available in all the principal cities of Europe.
Investment securities bought and sold.
jan31 eodtf

BONDS FOR SALE.

Rockland	6s & 4s.	Bath	6s & 4s
Newcastle	6s & 4s.	Waldoboro	6s
Anson	4s.	Maine Central	7s & 5s
Portland & Ogdensburg	6s.		

ARETAS SHURTLEFF,
NO. 194 MIDDLE STREET,
Jay. 1, 1884. jan1 3tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. B. REED,
Clairvoyant and Botanic Physician has opened rooms at No. 592 Congress St., Portland, Maine where he is prepared to treat all diseases of the Blood, acute and chronic. Office hours from 9 a. m., to 12 m., and 1 to 9 p. m. Free examination at the House until further notice. Examination at a distance the fee will be $2.00.
feb5dtf

STERLING.
Dress making executed with promptness in all its branches for Ladies and Misses. Special employe for Girls' Work Mourning Suits a specialty. CLAPP'S BOOK, 10 Elm Street.
mar6 d1w*

S. C. ANDREWS,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
188 MIDDLE STREET,
Canal Bank Building,
PORTLAND, ME.
nov24 d6m

AUSTIN & NAYLOR,
Fresco Painters,
NO. 11 FREE STREET,
PORTLAND, ME.
C. S. AUSTIN. J. NAYLOR.
Churches, Halls and Private Dwellings decorated in a first-class manner, and at short notice. Repairing old frescoing a specialty. my30eodtf

Herbert G. Briggs,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR
—OF—
American & Foreign Patents.
No. 93 Exchange St, Portland, Me.
All business relating to Patents promptly and faithfully executed. jul2dtf

STEPHEN BERRY,
Book, Card and Job Printer.
No. 37 Plum Street

Pinson
Photographer,
Fine Portraits a specialty,
OPPOSITE FALMOUTH HOTEL
Portland Me.
feod tf

EDUCATIONAL.

Instruction in English and Classical Studies
given to private pupils by the subscriber
J. W. COLCORD,
143 Pearl Street.
jan24 dtf

FRYEBURG ACADEMY
A Fitting School for Bowdoin College.
SPRING TERM of 14 weeks begins March 26 1884. Three courses of study: Classical, Academic and English. Tuition, board, and rooms for self-boarding, all at reasonable rates. For further information apply to Hon. GEO. B. BARROWS, Secretary of Trustees, or to ALBERT F. RICHARDSON, Principal.
feb16d3w

WESTBROOK SEMINARY
—AND—
FEMALE COLLEGE.
The Spring Term will begin MONDAY, March 24th 1884. For circulars address C. P. WESTON, President, Westbrook Seminary, Deering, Me.
feb26 d4w

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

To buy out a Shoe Store with a thriving business in Saco. For particulars inquire of O. P. GREENE, 53 Main St., Saco, Me.
feb18 dt

COLBURN'S PHILADELPHIA MUSTARD
STRENGTH, DELICACY, THE BEST FOR TABLE AND MEDICAL USE. EXCELLENCE.
d4m-fly26d4m

ENTERTAINMENTS.

PORTLAND THEATRE
Frank Curtis.....Proprietor and Manager
TWO NIGHTS,
Friday and Saturday March 7 & 8
THE BOSTON MUSEUM CO.
(Mr. R. M. FIELD, Manager.)
MR. CHARLES BARRON,
MISS ANNIE CLARKE,
MRS. J. R. VINCENT,
And other well-known favorites will appear Friday evening in DION BOUCICALT Romantic Drama, entitled
LED ASTRAY.
Saturday Evening the powerful romantic emotional Melodrama, by the authors of the "TWO ORPHANS," entitled
A CELEBRATED CASE
Presented with
Superb Appointments, Magnificent Costumes, Orl in 1 Music and a Great Cast of Characters.
Seats for sale Wednesday, March 5th. Seats 75 and 50; Gallery 35 cents. mar3td

PROFESSOR E. S. MORSE

will give two lectures at the First Parish church.
The first, next Saturday afternoon, March 8th; Subject—"Child Life in Japan." Admission 15 cts.
The Second on Monday evening, March 10th Subject—"China and its Civilization."
He will be followed by Mrs. Leonowens in an evening lecture on "Russia at the Time of the Assassination of the Czar."
Tickets to these evening lectures, 25 cents; for sale at Owen & Moore's and T. L. Merrill's Market Square. No change made at door. mar4d1w

PORTLAND THEATRE.
FRANK CURTIS.....Proprietor and Manager
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
Monday and Tuesday, March 10th and 11th.
MARGARET MATHER
MONDAY EVENING,
—AS—
JULIA, IN THE HUNCHBACK.
TUESDAY EVENING,
—AS—
LEAH THE FORSAKEN
—SUPPORTED BY—
Milnes Levick, Alexander Salvini, William Davidge, James F. Denn, Mrs. Carrie Jamieson, Miss Kate Fletcher,
and a strong Dramatic Company under the management of Mr. J. M. HILL. Sale of seats opens at the Theatre Box Office Thursday morning at 8.30 o'clock.
mar3 d8t

CITY HALL.
(One Night Only)
NELLA F. BROWN, of Boston,
the Gifted Reader and Elocutionist.
MRS. ALICE CARLE SEAVER,
the Accomplished Contralto Vocalist,
Under the Auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.
Monday Eve., Mar. 10, at 8 o'clk.
What the press of other cities say of Miss Brown's readings: "Queen of the Lyceum Platform;" "The acknowledged rival of Mrs. Scott Siddons;" "An elocutionist whose equal we have never yet seen."
Admission 25c; Reserved Seats 35c if purchased at Stockbridge's; 50c if purchased at the door. Reserved Seats to members of the Association 15c
mar4d6t

WALTZING.
The last class for the season commences Monday evening, Feb. 25th. Terms for six lessons, Gentlemen, $2.50. Ladies, $1.00.
WALTZING and the "GERMAN."
Thursday evenings commencing Feb. 21st.
feb14 tf M. B. GILBERT.

GRAND CONCERT
—BY THE—
Weber Club
—AT THE—
Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wednesday, Mar. 12 at 8 p.m.
—ASSISTED BY—
Mrs. Fannie Hawes, Soprano;
Mrs. Alice Carle Seaver, Contralto;
Miss Hattie Adams, Pianist.
Tickets 25 cents; for sale at Hawes & Chandler's Music Store.
mar5dot

Portland Roller Skating Rink.
Open every Afternoon and Evening. Music both afternoon and evening by Chandler. Sessions from 2 to 4.30 and 7.45 to 10.15 Juvenile assembly every Saturday Afternoon. The elevator will run from 7.30 to 8.30 every evening. None but the celebrated Winslow skate used at this rink. The management reserve the right to refuse admission and skates to all objectionable persons.
M. F. WINSLOW, Manager.
mar5 tf

MEETINGS.

To the Stockholders of Portland Dry Dock.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of Portland Dry Dock will be held at the office of Ardon W. Coombs, No. 93 Exchange street, Portland, Maine, on Tuesday the eleventh day of March, A. D., 1884, at 3 o'clock P. M., to act upon the following articles:

No. 1—To elect officers for the ensuing year.

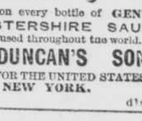
No. 2—To see if the stock-holders will vote to amend articles 3, 6, & 9 of the by-laws by striking out the word Secretary wherever the same occurs in each thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word Clerk.

No. 3—To transact such other business as may then be legally acted upon.

Per order of Directors.
ARDON W. COOMBS,
feb26, 29mar4&7 Secretary.

FRAUD! CAUTION!!
Many Hotels and Restaurants refill the LEA & PERRINS' bottles with a spurious mixture and deserve it as the GENUINE Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.
LEA & PERRINS'
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT
of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NEW YORK.
feb22 d1wlyF

CHEW BOSS LUMP TOBACCO.
sep26 eod1y

IMPORTED
WINES & LIQUORS
of all kinds, in the
ORIGINAL PACKAGES,
—FOR SALE BY—
R. STANLEY & SON, Importers,
10 NEW NO. FORE STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE.
Also, General Managers for New England,
FOR THE CELEBRATED
Summit Mineral Spring Water,
OF ROCKBRIDGE, MAINE.
aug1

Freedom Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day given my son, Thomas S. Cassin, his time and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
GEORGE CASSIN.
Alfred, March 1, 1884. mar3d1w

THE PRESS.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7.

THE PRESS

May be obtained at the Periodical Depots of N. G. Fessenden, Marquis, Armstrong, Hode on, Robert Costello, Gilpatrick, 47 Middle street and 221 Spring street, Jewett, McFarland, Merrill, Strange, Gould, Lanagan, Boston & Maine depot, and Chisholm Bros., on all trains that run out of the city.

Auburn, Willard Small & Co.
Augusta, J. F. Pierce.
Bangor, Bangor News Co.
Bar Harbor, F. S. Jordan.
Bath, J. O. Shaw.
Biddeford, F. M. Burnham.
" A. L. Jellerson.
Brunswick B. G. Dennis.n.
Cumberland Mills, F. A. Verrill.
Damariscotta, E. W. Dunbar.
Freeport W. A. Mitchell.
Fryeburg, R. C. Harmon.
Fairfield, E. H. Evans.
Farmington, D. H. Knowlton.
Gardiner, Palmer & Co.
Gorham, Jas. H. Irish & Co.
Hallowell, C. A. Spaulding.
Lewiston, Chandler & Estes.
Livermore Falls, G. D. Hughes.
Mechanic Falls, A. W. Bridge, E. A. Thomas.
Norway, S. L. Crockett A. O. Noyes.
Old Orchard Geo. E. Fogg, A. L. Jellison.
Richmond, G. A. Beale.
Rockland, O. S. Andrews.
Sabattus, E. H. Johnson.
Saccarappa, A. H. Adams.
Saco, H. B. Kendrick & Co.,
Springvale, C. H. Pierce.
So. Paris A. M. Gerry.
Thomaston, S. Delano.
Vinalhaven, H. M. Roberts.
Waldoboro, G. Bliss.
Waterville, C. H. Hayes.
Yarmouth A. H. Seabury.

The Black Buoy.

BY ARTHUR W. READY.

[Detroit Post and Tribune.]

"Swim?" said my grandmother, as we sat around the crackling logs one Christmas eve. "Every boy and girl should learn to swim. I could swim like a duck when I was a girl, and there came a time when it served me in good stead!"

My grandmother sat bolt upright in her high-backed chair, resting her elbows on the arms, and smiled across at the general, who sat on the other side of the hearth. There was a conscious look in her bright old eyes. My grandfather, pausing in the act of raising his tumbler to his lips, nodded and smiled back again. They were both white-haired, bright-eyed and fresh-colored; each saw the other through an effacing medium, with smoothed-out wrinkles, restored hyacinthine locks and blotted out the 50 years that lay between them and youth.

We, the diverse-aged descendants of this stately pair, were grouped in lazy attitudes around the vast, roaring hearth, with its tall, carved chimney piece; and as we saw the meaning looks that were exchanged between our respected progenitors we scented a story.

My grandmother hesitated for a moment at our many-voiced appeal and shook her head; then looked across at the general, who nodded again, and after a little pressing, thus began:

"You know, young people, that you are of good family only on your grandfather's side, and not on mine, for he came of an old and honorable stock, while my father was only the master of a vessel that traded between England and the West Indies. He was killed in a sea fight when I was a child, and I was brought up by my grandfather, who, ostensibly a fisherman, was in reality a smuggler. In those days smuggling meant great risks and enormous profits. It was not only a profitable trade, but it was reputable in a peculiar sort of way. It required great skill and courage. England was always at war in those days and the smuggler had to run the risk of being snapped up by an enemy's cruiser as well as the chance of falling into the clutches of a revenue cutter. In addition there were the inevitable risks of the sea.

Thus a smuggler must possess a knowledge of navigation. He had to work into harbor on the darkest nights with the utmost secrecy and despatch. To do that he must know every inch of his way, be able to distinguish landmarks and buoys in what would seem to the uninitiated to be blank darkness, and to know to a nicety at what times the tide turned, the twists of sandbanks and the position of sunken rocks.

There was only one channel leading into the harbor, for the mouth of our little river was choked with sand and the banks extended out to sea. It was necessary to hit this channel some distance out at sea, and a small black buoy bobbed up and down to indicate its commencement. One side of the harbor was formed by a line of rocks shelving down gradually into the water, and the buoy was distant from the extremity of these rocks about three-quarters of a mile, or a little more. The headland was called the Point.

The black buoy, a mere speck on the waters, was hard enough for anyone to find in the broad day, but my grandfather never failed to find it in the dark—for, of course, it was only a moonless night that the smugglers dared to run a cargo. The usual course of proceeding was this: The lugger arrived off our coast at nightfall, lay to until a signal was flashed from our friends on shore, flashed a reply, found the entrance to the channel and worked in with the tide.

I had a very independent kind of life, getting a good deal of book learning from the old vicar and passing many hours in the bright sunshine and the free, fresh air. I could run a couple of miles, and pull an oar and swim with the best. The sea had no terrors or difficulties for me, except such as it was a pleasure to overcome. So at 16 I was a fresh-colored, free limmed and, I believe, bright-eyed young maiden, whose only trouble was her long tresses of thick brown hair, and who thought very little of the outside world.

On a certain day in September, my grandfather being absent and expected back at night, I set off for a long ramble in the country, taking some sandwiches with me for dinner. At nightfall I was returning tired and hungry, when I paused on the cliffs for a moment to take a last look around before striking into the path that led to the village. With a sigh of contented fatigue I turned homeward, when I recollected that a little suit of blue serge, which I used for bathing, required some trifling repairs. I kept it in a little cave not far from the gully up which our contraband goods used to be conveyed; so without approaching the village I hastened to the cave by the shortest route. I passed down the gully, slipped into the cave and felt about for my dress. Having found it, I was just about to come out again, when a strange sound broke the stillness of the night, and I stopped short. Apparently coming from the gully I heard the tramp of feet and the noise of voices, and a queer little, thin sound, but curiously distinct—the clink of steel.

"I peered out cautiously. Two men emerged from the gully. They had long cloaks on, but by the clank of their arms and the manner of their bearing, I knew them to be soldiers. They were talking in low voices, but I could hear what they said, for the night was very still.

'This is the place, sir,' said one, who seemed to be the elder. 'The goods are landed here and carried up this gully. The carts stand at the head of the gully, where we came down."

The other, the careless ease of whose bearing, coupled with the deferential manner of his companion, showed him to be an officer, had a paper in his hand. He looked around him, up and down the little ravine, evidently taking in the features of the place.

"Very well," said he, speaking in a full, low tone that I well remember. "I shall post half the men here, and place the rest at intervals between this and the village to stop anyone who attempts to pass. At 8:15 the tide turned. At 12 the signal. You undertake the signal, don't you?"

The sergeant produced a lantern from under his cloak.

"Here is the signal, sir."

"Then order the men down, and place the others as you think best."

The sergeant saluted and clanked up the gully. The officer walked slowly towards the water, and stood there at the edge—some distance from me, for the tide was low—with his head bowed and his hands behind his back. Now or never for me to get away. Quick as thought I slipped out of my hiding place and hastened up the gully. Horror! at the end of it was a string of dark figures winding methodically down, their heads every now and then bobbing up and down against the twilight sky. The rocks were steep, but not high, and I was half way up them in an instant. Behind a sheltering ledge I crouched, scarcely daring to breathe, while they marched tramp, tramp, silently down the ravine.

They passed out of sight. I heard an order in a sharp, clear tone, the rattle of arms, and all was still. Then I breathed again. I looked at the head of the gully, and there, athwart the sky, appeared at intervals a black figure. A sentinel was posted there.

Up to this moment I had only thought of escaping and arousing some of our friends in the village. It would be hard if we could not devise some means of warning the lugger of her danger. Now that hope was gone, for my return to the village was cut off. Still every one must know what was going on, and would not some one slip out a boat? How could they? The tide was low; the only channel even for a small boat was close to the lower end of the gully, and the soldiers could prevent anyone passing out.

I covered my face with my hands, and busied myself to think. There could be no reasonable doubt why the soldiers had been brought, 20 miles at least, to our little village. Penal servitude for life! What did that mean? It was no uncommon punishment, I had heard, for a smuggler taken, as my grandfather would surely be, red-handed! For a moment the house flashed into my head that he might not come to-night. But no. The wind was light and not unfavorable, there was no suggestion of a fortunate storm in the sky, and I knew that the people with the carts had arranged to come, and that all was in readiness. My heart sank within me.'

Shortly I raised my head and formed a bold resolve. I would save him. Yes, I! The skill which I had attained for my own heedless pleasure should be put to stern service. I determined that when the lugger showed her signal in answer to that treacherous one from the shore, I would swim out to the buoy and keep myself afloat at the entrance of the channel until I could hail our people and warn them of their danger.

I never hesitated after I had formed this resolution. I forgot that I was hungry and tired, and began instantly to make my preparations. On the narrow ledge of rock where I now knelt I undressed and put on my little bathing costume, which consisted only of a tunic and drawers. I made my clothes into a bundle and stowed them away in a cleft. Then like a cat I clambered up the rocks, biding behind every projection, and keeping a fearful watch upon the sentinel at the head of the gully.

"Fortunately the gully was not very deep. When I reached the top I crept on my hands and feet until I judged I was well out of sight, and started for the end of the Point. I took my time, for the moment of action was long enough distant, and I had to husband my strength. At last I reached the rock from which I meant to dart, and sat down to wait for the lugger's signal.

I did not know the time, and could only guess it by calculating from the sunset. How long should I have to wait? How long did I wait? Heaven knows, but it seemed an age. I got sleepy from my day's exertions. The night air was cold, too; and my clothing, admirably adapted for exercise, was somewhat scanty for sitting still. Besides, it was damp. The wretchedness of that long watch comes before me now. And oh! would the slow minutes never pass?

"I waited so long that I believed I must have fallen asleep and missed the signal, and I was on the brink of burying my face in my hands and giving way to despair, when I checked myself—and flash! far out on the dark sea, there it was! I sprang to my feet, every nerve tingling. The moment for action had arrived.

I paused a moment to take the bearings of the buoy. I knew exactly how it lay from the Point, for I had swam around it often enough. But not in the dark. Not with the water a vast, heaving black plain, moaning with the black sky.

But I never hesitated. In I went, and after a few strokes the sense of vigorous exercise, exultation in physical power and skill overcame my misgivings. On I went, struggling hard to keep my wits about me, in spite of the horror that would rush over my brain now and again. It was hard work, too, for the tide was coming in, there were breakers in the shallows, and in the channel the tide ran fast and strong. Once I all but gave up. I got out of the channel among the breakers, and the buffeting and banging bewildered me, so that I fell into a sort of panic. I threw myself on my back, and in the very act, thanks to my practiced eyesight, I caught sight of the buoy. There it was bobbing up and down like a silly black cork.

I swam up to it and kept close by. It was like a friend in all this wild desolation of heaving seas. But now came the worst watch of the whole. The lugger must pass within hail of me, but what if my strength gave out? For it was ebbing fast. I had been without food for hours. I had walked many miles, and swimming is a most exacting exercise. Still, I was not going to give up at the last pinch, and I had my reward.

A little gleam of parting waves, a black mass coming on, towering blacker than the darkness, and I hailed them, 'White Swan, ahoy!'

A voice came from the darkness, 'White Swan, it is; who are you?'

'Lay-to, and throw a rope over your starboard quarter.'

The lugger was only about 30 yards distant. I made my last effort and swam to her. A rope was thrown and they hauled me on board, and I had just time to give my warning before I fell fainting on the deck.

When I came to myself the last keg of our cargo was being lowered overboard. We were some little distance up the coast and floats were attached to the kegs so that we might be able to find them again.

So expeditiously was all this done that it was only some two hours afterwards that we beat cautiously up the channel with the last of the flood and cast anchor close to the mouth of the gully. All was perfectly still. We pulled ashore in our boat and stepped on land, when, in a moment, dark figures started up, lights flashed upon us, and we were surrounded by soldiers.

'In the king's name!' said the officer coming forward.

It was a picturesque group, illuminated as it was by the flickering light of the torches which some of the soldiers carried. My tall old grandsire, with his weather-beaten face and gray hair; the boyish, handsome young officer, bright with scarlet and gold and steel; the stolid seamen in their blue jerseys and sou'westers; the soldiers with their bronzed faces and glittering accoutrements, and, I suppose, myself, disguised in a suit of old skins and a big sou'wester that covered my rebellious hair.

My grandfather said nothing when the young lieutenant ordered the sergeant to board the lugger, and only a twinkle of his keen gray eye showed his enjoyment of the scene. The soldiers had to row, and clumsily enough they did it, provoking one of the stolid seamen to a loud laugh, which he instantly suppressed.

The sergeant was back again pretty soon, his face, formerly red, now purple with wrath.

'We've been made fools of, sir!' he exclaimed, saluting the lieutenant. 'Nothing on board except some nets.'

The lieutenant's face fell for a moment; then he looked amused at the sergeant's discomfiture.

'Search them!' he said, 'We'll make it sure!'

A couple of soldiers held my grandfather while the sergeant searched him, and found nothing. Nor did the others prove better worth examination.

I was hiding behind my grandfather's back, hoping to escape observation. But the sergeant caught me by the wrist. My grandfather interposed.

'There is nothing contraband on that boy!' said he, peremptorily.

'I'll soon see that,' answered the soldier, grasping my wrist until I could have screamed with pain.

My grandfather did not strike him, but administered a kind of push with his heavy shoulder that sent the sergeant, big as he was, staggering some yards away. With the loosing of his hold I slipped and almost fell; off went my sou'wester, and down, alas! came my long brown hair all over me. The young officer instantly stepped between the sergeant and me.

'I don't think we need search this youngster, sergeant,' he said in tone of quiet authority. 'He is not likely to have anything contraband about him. Where have you been to-night?' he added, turning to my grandfather, while I got into the background greatly confused and conscious that the officer had found me out.

'Lobster fishing,' answered my grandfather, composedly.

'Not much sport, I'm afraid,' said the lieutenant, sarcastically.

'Oh, yes; we caught a few,' answered my grandfather, glancing around at the soldiers' coats.

The lieutenant was good-humored and could take a joke. 'Ah! but they're black when they're caught,' said he with a smile that showed a very white and even set of teeth.

'Aye, aye, sir,' said my grandfather with a twinkle in his eye again; 'but they're red when they're done!'

The lieutenant laughed outright. 'You've got the best of us this time, Mr. Wilson,' said he, preparing to depart. 'But,' he added in a lower tone, 'you had better be careful for the future. Meanwhile, I am sorry to have troubled you. Good night.'

He put himself at the head of his men, gave a sharp, short order, and away they went.

And away we went. But my grandfather had learnt a lesson. He was a rich man, and gave up the trade from that very night, sold the lugger, and retired into private life."

Here my grandmother paused, and looked at the general with a smile.

"And did you never see the lieutenant again?" inquired a young lady of 14, who had long brown hair, probably like what grandmamma's once was.

"My dear," said grandpapa, "I was the lieutenant."

Wit and Wisdom.

In the submerged district a Cincinnati Enquirer reporter saw a man with a grappling-hook fishing in the water. "What are you looking for, old man?" said the scribe. "I'm trying to find my house; I left it here two or three days ago."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,
In Debility.

Dr. W. H. HOLCOMBE, New Orleans, La., says: "I found it an admirable remedy for the debilitated state of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the nervous energies."

At Conway, Arkansas, the saloon law went into effect at midnight. A fashionable ball was in progress, and just at 12 o'clock a man ascended the platform and said: "Fellow citizens, the saloons are opened." Three minutes afterward not a man was in the hall.

A sailor put a saddle on hind part before. A bystander showed him his error. The sailor exclaimed: "How do you know which way I am going to ride?"

The class of Rheumatic and Neuralgic sufferers who would rather experiment themselves into their graves with old, exploded remedies than try something new and rational, has grown much less since the discovery of ATHLOPHOROS. Learning how it was discovered, and how tested before it was offered to the public; learning also the theory of blood purification upon which its cures are based; there is inquiry for it from every direction, and a desire to secure the relief it affords, which is as surprising as it is assuring.

For nearly forty years the Congress Yeast Powder has had the largest sale of any baking powder in New England.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, March 5, by Rev. A. K. P. Small, Henry L. Hamilton and Lilian A. Seaverns, both of Portland.

In Belfast, Jan. 24, Frank R. McCurdy of Liberty and Miss Mabel A. Gove of Searsmont.

In Belfast, March 1, Eugene L. Cook and Miss Abbie E. Field.

In Munroe, March 3, Frank R. York and Miss Jennie E. Colson.

In Vinalhaven, Feb. 23, William Dyer and Mrs. Martha Roberts.

DEATHS.

In this city, March 5, John Q. Day, aged 74 years 8 months.

[Funeral this Friday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Burial at convenience of the family.]

In this city, March 6, Isaac Larkin, aged 73 years.

In Biddeford, March 4, Reuben W. Randall, aged 53 years.

In Biddeford, March 2, Edwin Tarbox, aged 76 years 7 months.

In Biddeford, March 1, Ruth E. Wiley, aged 36 years.

In Rockland, Jan. 30, Dea. Peter Hall, aged 88 years 4 months.

In Pre dom Fe., 6, Annie, daughter of Stephen and Julia G. Strout, aged 20 years.

In Rockport, Feb 15, Andrew Newbert, aged 27 years.

In Gardiner, Feb. 28, Abbie O., wife of Joseph Sylvers, aged 43 years 2 months.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Portland Daily Wholesale Market.

PORTLAND, Mch 6.

The distribution was very fair to-day in food staples, but prices remained without quotable change. The Flour market sustains a firm tone and the tendency for all desirable brands is upward. Hogs products are unchanged here, but less firm in sympathy with the West. Sugar is firmer at yesterday's figures. Beef continues steady and firm. Choice grades of Butter are in light stock and held at full prices; other kinds dull and stocks large. The receipts of fresh fish were more liberal to-day no change in prices, fare1 ts selling at 3½@4 ⅌ lb. At Liverpool Flour was quoted to-day at 10s@11s 6d winter wheats 2d@3s 3d spring wheats 7s 10d @8s 4d; California average 7s 8d@7s 11d; club 8s @8s 4d. Corn 5s 1d; peas 6s 6d. Provisions etc.—Pork 76s; bacon 45s for long year, and 44s for short clear; lard 47s 3d; cheese 7 s; tallow at 40s.

The following are to-day's closing quotations of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c.

Flour.		Grain.	
Superfine and low grades	3 50@4 50	old S.H. Corn, car lots	75
X Spring and XX Spring	5 00@6 00	Corn, bag lots	@70
Patent Spring Wheats	7 50@8 00	Oats, car lots	@47½
Michigan Winter Wheats	5 25@5 75	Oats, bag lots	46@50
Do roller	5 25@6 50	Meal	6
St. Louis Winter Wheats	6 00@6 25	Cotton Seed, car lots	28
Do roller	5 50@6 75	Cotton Seed, bag lots	30 00
Winter Wheat patents	6 75@7 25	Sacked Bran car lots	23 00@24 00
		do bag lots	24 00@24 50
		Mids, car lots	
			$25@26 00
		do bag lots	26 50
Produce.		**Provisions.**	
Cranberries, ⅌ bbl— Maine	12 00@13 00	Pork— Backs	21 50@22 00
Cape Cod	14 00@15 00	Clear	20 50@21 00
Pea Beans	2 90@3 15	Mess	18 00@18 50
Mediums	2 70@2 80	Mess Beef	11 50@12 00
German med	35@2 50	Ex Mess	13 50@14 00
Yellow Eyes	3 25@3 75	Plate	15 00@15 00
Onions ⅌ bbl	2 50@2 75	Ex Plate	16 00@16 50
Irish Potatoes	35@45	Hams	13½@14
Sweet Potatoes	4 75@5 00	Hams covered	15 @16
Sage ⅌ doz	20@22	Lard— Tubs, ⅌ lb	10½@10¾
Turkeys, ⅌ lb	20@22c	Tierces	10½@10¾
Chickens	20@22c	Pail	11 @11½
Fowl	15@17c	**Seeds.**	
Ducks	19@20	Red Top	2 75@3 00
Butter.		Timothy	1 65@2 00
Creamery	30@31c	Clover	10 @12½
Gilt Edge Ver	30 31c	**Raisins.**	
Choice	22@25c	Muscatel	2 00@2 75
Good	15@16c	London Lay'r	2 10@2 65
Store	12@14c	Undurs	9½@10¼
Cheese.		Valencia	7@ 8
Vermont	12 @16	**Oranges.**	
N Y Fact'y	12 @16	Valencia	5 00@6 00
Apples.		Florida	4 00@4 50
Eating ⅌ bbl	00@4 00	Messina	2 50@2 75
Evaporated ⅌ lb	16@17	Palermo	2 50@2 50
Dried Apples	9@10	**Lemons.**	
Sliced "	10@10½	Messina	3 00@4 00
Sugar.		Palermo	2 75@3 75
Granulated ⅌ lb	7⅛		
Extra C	7⅛		

Foreign Imports.

LIVERPOOL, ENG Steamship Circassian—68 38 bush corn 2 sacks flour 50 cases f canned goods 20 bales hops 54 do leather 50 package meat 154 do splints 56 946 ft deals 379,043 lbs bacon 91,400 do lard 8518 do tobacco 4,954 do pork 39,200 do oatmeal 28,000 do cheese 52 do poultry

Steamship Montreal—57,944 bush corn 5-7 do peas 2 4 bbls regulus 33 do ex ing 33 do apples 500 bags rour 5 cases leather 75 do canned goods 75,000 lbs lard 36,000 do bacon 175,000 do oatmeal 21,000 do tallow 45,700 do butter.

Railroad Receipts.

PORTLAND, March 6.

Received by Maine Central Railroad, for Portland 28 cars miscellaneous merchandise; for connecting roads, 86 cars mis cellaneous merchandise.

Hides and Tallow.

The following are Portland quotations on Hides and Tallow:

Ox and Steer Hides over 90 lbs weight	7c	⅌ lb
Ox and Steer Hides under 90 lbs	6c	⅌ lb
Cow Hides, all weights	6	⅌ lb
Bull and Stag Hides, all weights	4c	⅌ lb
Calf Skins	10c	⅌ lb
Sheep Skins	75c@$1 each	
Light and Deacon Skins	25 to 40c each	
Rendered Tallow	7½@8	⅌ lb

Dry Goods Wholesale Prices.

The following quotations are wholesale prices Woolens and Fancy Goods, corrected daily by Deering, Milliken & Co., 158 Middle street:

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.

Heavy 36 in.	7 @ 8	Fine 7-4	13½@18
Med. 36 in.	6¼@ 7½	Fine 5-4	18@21
Light 36 in.	5½@ 6	Fine 9-4	22@25
Fine 40 in.	7 @ 8½	Fine 10-4	25 @30

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Best 4-4	10½@12½	Fine 6-4	15 @18
Med. 4-4	7½@10½	Fine 7-4	18 @22½
Light 4-4	6 @ 7	Fine 8-4	20 @ 25
		Fine 9-4	22½@27½
		Fine 10-4	25 @32½

TICKINGS, ETC.

Ticklings, Best	14 @16½	Drills	8@ 9
Medium	10½@13½	Corset Jeans	6½@ 8½
Light	7 @ 9	Satteens	@
Denims, best	13½@15½	Cambrics	5@ 5½
Ducks	9 @13½	Silesias	10½@ 18
" Fancy	11½@14	Cotton Flannels, Brown	4½
		" Bleached	8@ 9
Batting	8@9@10	4½@5	12½
Warps			17@2

Stock Market.

The following quotations of stocks are received daily by telegraph:

BOSTON STOCKS.

A. T. & S. F.	79
Boston & Maine	161
Flint & Pere Marquette common	27½
Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	100¼
L. R. & Ft Smith	47
Marquette, Houton & Ont. common	22
New York & New Eng	13
Mexican Central 7s	62

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Missouri Pef	91⅜
Omaha preferred	93¼
Northern Pacific prefe ed	55
Northern Pacific common	21⅝
Texas Pacific	20
Louis & Wash	50½
Omaha common	31¼
Mo. K. & Texas	20⅜

New York Stock and Money Market.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK March 6.—Money easy at 2@2½ per cent, prime mercantile paper at 4@5½. Exchange steady at 487 for long and 490 for short. Government steady. State bonds strong. Railroad bonds are firm. Stocks closed stre g.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggreated 100,200 shares.

The following are to-day's closing quotations on Government Securities:

United States bonds, 3s			101
do do	4½s, reg		113¼
do do	4½s, coup		113¼
do do	4s, reg		122¾
do do	4s, coup		123¾
Pacific 6s, '95			129

The following are the closing quotations Stocks:

Chicago & Alton	135½
Chicago & Alton pref	145
Chicago, Burr & Quincy	124½
Erie	24⅝
Erie pref	68⅜
Illinois Central	129½
Lake Shore	113⅞
Michigan Central	92
New Jersey Central	88¼
Northwestern	119⅝
Northwestern pref	144
New York Central	117⅝
Rock Island	121½
St. Paul	92⅛
St. Paul pref	117
Union Pacific Stock	81⅝
Western Union Tel	74⅝

California Mining Stocks.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Mch. 6.—The following are the closing official quotations of mining stocks to-day:

Alta	1¾
Best & Belcher	2¼
Eureka	3¼
Gould & Curry	1½
Hale & Norcross	2
Mexican	2
Ophir	1⅞
Yellow Jacket	2½
Sierra Nevada	8
Union Con	2¼
Belcher	1⅞
Savage	7⅞c

Union Con. has levied an assessment of $1 ⅌ share.

Boston Market.

BOSTON March 6.—The following were to-day's quotations o Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c:

Pork—Long cuts, $20@$20 00, short cuts $20 50@$21; backs $21@21 50; light backs 20 00@$21; lean cuts $19@20 00; prime mess, new, $18@19 00 extra prime $17 mess, new, 19 00@19 50; old —@$18; pork to arrive $19@20.

Lard 10¼@10½c ⅌ lb for tierces 10½@10¾c for tubs, 10½@10¾c for 5-lb pails, 11@11¼c for 3-lb pails.

Fresh Beef—Fair steers 8½@9½c ⅌ lb; choice 10@10½c; light Texan cattle 8@8½c, good heavy hinds at 12@13½c; second quality 9½@11c; good heavy fores 7½@8c second quality 6½@7½c rattles 5@5½c; ribs 7@9½c rumps 12@ 4½c rounds 7½@8½c rump loins 15½@17½c loins 18@20c, light 12@15c.

Butter—We quote Western and Northern creamery at 31@33c for fresh and fine fall and 29@28c for fair and good; New York and Vermont dairies 23@ 5c ⅌ lb for choice, 15@20c for fair and good; Western dairy at 20@22c for choice and Western ladle packed 7@20c ⅌ lb. choice grades firm

Cheese firm at 13@15c for choice, 11@12½c for fair and good; 9@9c for common.

Eggs at 23@24c ⅌ dz

Potatoes—Houlton Rose 45@46c ⅌ bush, Eastern, Northern and Aroostook Rose at 43@46c, Prolifics 43@46c.

Beans—choice Northern hand picked pea at 2 60 @2 65 ⅌ bush; choice New York small hand-picked do 2 80@2 85; common good at $2 4 @2 50; choice small hand-picked pea Vermont at $2 90@ 2 95; choice screened do 2 50@2 65; hand-picked med 2 60@2 65, and choice screened do 2 45@2 55; common beans 2 25@2 40; German medium beans at 2 35@2 50; do pea 2 50@2 60; choice improved yellow-eyes at 3 35; old-fashioned yellow-eyes at 3 30.

Apples—We quote No 1 Baldwins at $3 50@4 00; No 2 do 2 25@2 50 Western $3@3 25 ⅌ bbl fancy eating at $4 00@$5 50.

Hay—Choice prime hay is quoted at $15@$16 ⅌ ton fancy $17 medium to good at $14@$15 choice Eastern fine at $13@$14 poor at $1 @$13, with Eastern swale at $9 Rye straw at $13 50@$14 00 and oat straw $9@10 ⅌ ton.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

(By Telegraph.)

CHICAGO, Mch. 6—Hogs—Receipts 12 000 head; shipments 600 head weaker rough packing at 6 40 @6 85, packing and shipping at 6 90@7 60; light 6 25@6 80; ships at 4 80@6 00

Cattle—Receipts 7 000 head; shipments 2500 head 10 lower; exports at 6 40@7 00; good to choice shipping at 5 80@6 80; common to medium 5 10@ 5 70; corn fed Texans at 5 00@6 00.

Sheep—Receipts 9 000 head; shipments 2700 head; fair to fair 5 50@4 50; medium to good at 4 50@ 5 00, choice to extra 5 0 @6 00.

Domestic Markets.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 6. Flour market—receipts 12,8 3 bbls, exports 5 6 bbls; market is dull and more in favor of buyers, prices, however, without decided change, export and home trade demand limited sales 116,000 bbls.

Flour, No 2 at 2 35@3 05; sup Western and State at 2 80@3 4 ; common to good extra Western and State 3 40@3 7 ; good to choice do at 3 80@4 50, common to choice White Wheat Western extra at 5 55@6 60; fancy do 6 60@7 00; common to good extra Ohio at 3 4 @6 00; common to choice extra St. Louis at 3 50@6 25; Patent Minnesota extra good to prime 5 75@6 75; choice to double extra 6 50@7 00, including 1,600 bbls City Mill extra 5 30@5 35 700 bbls No 2 at 2 35@3 05; 500 bbls Superfine 2 80@3 40 1200 bbls low extra at 3 0@ 3 60; 2,900 bbls Winter Wheat extra at 3 40@ 7 00, 7 0 bbls Minnesota extra at 3 40@7 0 Southern flour steady common to fair 3 45@4 65 good to choice at 4 70@6 50. Rye Flour is quiet

Wheat—receipts 5,500 bush exports 3 131 bush spots are held firm and prices show no decided change; speculation little more active but export trading limited; sales 12 000 bush on spot; No 4 red is nominal; No 3 red at 1 0 ½@1 03¼, No 2 Red 1 0 delivery No 1 Red State 1 22½; No 1 White State at 1 23. Rye is firm at 75c. Barley rather weak.

Corn—receipts 6 000 bush exports demand light and speculation more moderate; receipts 44 4 5 bush exports 41, 95 bush; sales 105,000 on spot; No 2 at 59½@60c No at 61⅝@61¾c elev. Oats 1¼@½c lower; moderate trading; receipts 17,18 bush sales 9 000 bush on spot, No 1 at 38c; White No 2 at 40@40½c No 2 White at 43½@ 43¾c No 1 at 41c; White do 4 c Mixed Western 40@41c. White do 43@44c. White State at 46@47 Sugar quiet; refined steady cut loaf and crush d 7⅞@8c; granulated 7½@7 c C 6⅝@7⅛. Extra at C 5⅞@6½ White do at 6¼@6½c. Yellow at 5⅝@5½c off A at 6⅝@6¾c; standard A 7@7⅛c; powdered 7⅝ confec A at 7⅞; Cubes at 7⅞c. Molasses—unless 94% c bid. Molasses is quiet. Pork nominal; mess spot at 17 62½@ 7 50 for old and 19 0 for new, family mess at 19 00@19 7 . Beef quiet. Lard declined 6@ points at opening but closed with recovery of 2@3 points trade limited; contract grade spot 6 52½ offered for cont ingent 9 35 S A at 10 12½. Butter firm. State 10@30c; Western 9@ 6; Elgin Creamery 37c. Cheese firm; State at 12@15; Western flat at 11½@13c.

Freights to Liverpool dull—Wheat ⅌ steam 1⅛d.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Flour quiet. Wheat lower; March at 90⅝@90⅞c; No 2 Chicago Spring 90⅝ @91⅛c No 3 do at 78@80c, No 2 Red Winter at 90@91 0 Corn is lower at 5 ½@51⅛c. Oats lower at 31½c. Rye quiet at 58½c. Barley is dull at 63½@64c. Pork lower 17 4 @17 00. Lard in fair demand and 9 25@9 30. Bulk Meats quiet—shoulders at 7 25, short rits at 9 15; short clear at 9 55.

Receipts—Flour 15 000 bbls wheat 18 000 bush corn 15 000 bush, oats 58 000 bush rye 2,600 bu, barley 26,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour 17,000 bbls, wheat 11 000 bu corn 144 000 bush, oats 56,000 bush, rye 1,200 bu, barley 10,000 bush.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Flour quiet. Wheat higher No 2 Red Fall at 08¼@ 08⅝; No 3 do at 98½c @1 00. Land weaker at 9 15.

Receipts—Flour 9,000 bbls, wheat 22,000 bush, corn 18,000 bush, oats 00,000 bush, barley 0,000 bu, rye 0000 bush

Shipments—Flour 9,000 bbls, wheat 9,000 bu, corn 0,000 bush, oats 0,000 bush, rye 0,000, barley 0,000 .

DETROIT March 6.—Wheat—No 1 White fall at 1 03¼; No 2 Red at 1 03⅝; No 2 White at 94½c. Wheat—Receipts 23,000 bu; shipments 6,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Cotton firm; Middling uplands 10 7 16c.

MOBILE, March 6.—Cotton firm; Middling uplands 10½c.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—Cotton is quiet; Middling uplands 10 5-16c.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—Cotton steady; Middling uplands 10⅝c.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—Cotton steady; Middling uplands 10¼c.

European Markets.

(By Telegraph.)

LIVERPOOL, Mch 6 —12.30 P.M—Cotton market firm; uplands 5⅝d. Orleans 6d; sales 14,200 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales

SAILING DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS.

FROM		FOR	
France	New York	Havre	Meh 5
Holland	New York	Amsterdam	Meh 5
Canada	New York	London	Meh 5
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Meh 5
Montreal	Portland	Liverpool	Meh 6
City of Florida	New York	Hav & Vera Cruz	Meh 6
Orinoco	New York	Bermuda	Meh 6
Lessing	New York	Hamburg	Meh 6
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Meh 8
Fenland	New York	Antwerp	Meh 8
Circassia	New York	Glasgow	Meh 8
Niagara	New York	Havana	Meh 8
Baltic	New York	Liverpool	Meh 8
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Meh 8
Niagara	New York	Havana	Meh 8
Cienfuegos	New York	Cienfuegos	Meh 13
Oregon	Portland	Liverpool	Meh 13
British Empire	New York	Hav & Vera Cruz	Meh 13
Valencia	New York	Lagnayra	Meh 13
Newport	New York	Havana	Meh 15

MINIATURE ALMANAC.....MARCH 7.

Sun rises	6 07	High water, (P M)	8 05
Sun sets	5.37	Moon sets	3.19

MARINE NEWS

PORT OF PORTLAND.

THURSDAY, March 6.

Arrived.

Steamer City of Portland, Larcom, Boston for Eastport and St John, NB.

Sch Helen G Moseley, Holt, Philadelphia—coal to Eastern R R.

Sch Amiraid, from Boston, with oil to J Conley & Con.

Cleared.

Steamship Circassian, (Br) Smith, Liverpool—R & A Allan.

Steamship Montreal, (Br) Bouchette, Liverpool—D Torrance & Co.

Sch Odell, Wade, Belfast, to load hay for Boston—J B Dodge.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WISCASSET, March 6—Ar, sch David Torrey, Goldenwaite, Portland.

March 6—Sld, sch Ira D Sturgis, Hodgdon, for Newport.

Sailed S F Hersey, from Pabellon de Pica, before reported at Queenstown with damage, has been libelled in sum of $7,000 by the parties who assisted her into port. Three of her commanders have died since last May, namely: Capt Chas Watchen at Melbourne Capt Geo Small at home, and Capt Asa Waterhouse, who was washed overboard on the recent voyage. Capt

THE PRESS

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7.

CITY AND VICINITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TODAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rines Brothers.
Notice is Hereby Given.
In Insolvency.
Wanted Man.
For Sale 1st-class Newspaper Route.
The Importer's Tea Co.
Southern Pine—J. W. Deering.

LETTER FROM A FEMALE PHYSICIAN.

194 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK, May 1, 1883.

My specialty is diseases of women and children. I like ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS because they are so quick and efficient, and never irritate or mark the tenderest skin. I have found them most useful in my practice, and they are certainly the best plasters now made. To illustrate: my son of ten years of age took a bad Cold and coughed incessantly; no medicine would relieve him; after some twelve hours I applied an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER to his throat and upper chest. The cough ceased entirely in an hour, and the next day the boy was well.

I told the case to a gentleman who suffered in the same way: he too, was cured in twenty-four hours of his cough by ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Another patient suffered from pain in the small of the back—ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER was applied at night, and next morning the pain had ceased. Again, a young lady suffering from Neuralgic Pains around the heart, by my advice used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and was entirely cured in three days. Finally, a lady came to me with Cold Feet, which constantly recurred night and day—this sometimes is a symptom of Uterine Congestion—I applied an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER to the sole of each foot, and her feet got and continued warm. She wore the Plasters over a week.

Thus I have recently tried ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and take great pleasure in bearing witness to their remarkable curative power.

JANE M. BAKER, M. D.

"Allcock's" is the *only genuine* Porous Plaster; buy no other and you will not be cheated.
mch3 MWF&w

Wei De Meyer.

It is now undisputed that Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the only treatment that will absolutely cure Catarrh—fresh or chronic. "It is a marvel, Rev. A. P. Fries, Cairo, N. Y." "It restored me to the pulpit, Rev. Geo. E. Reis, Cobleville, N. Y." "One box radically cured me, Rev. C. H. Taylor, 150 Noble street, Brooklyn." "A perfect cure after 30 years suffering, J. D. McDonald, 719 Broadway, N. Y.," &c., &c. Thousands of testimonials are received from all parts of the world. Delivered, $1.00. Dr. Wei De Meyer's "Treatise," with statements by the cured, mailed free. D. B. Dewey & Co., 182 Fulton St., N. Y.
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SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements appropriately coming under the classification heads, WANTS, HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, FOR SALE, TO LET, and LOST AND FOUND, not exceeding forty words, will be inserted in the Daily PRESS one week for twenty-five cents, if paid in advance.

When payment is not made in advance, regular rates will be charged.

The large circulation of the PRESS makes it the best medium for these advertisements.

Municipal Court.

BEFORE JUDGE GOULD.

THURSDAY—Frank Boyce. Intoxication. Fined $3 and costs.

Frank Rogers. Vagrant. Continued for sentence.

Brief Jottings.

Light snow in early morning yesterday. Mercury 20° at sunrise, 34° at noon, 32° at sunset; wind north and west.

Mrs. E. Cumber fell on Brackett street last evening, and was injured quite severely.

The many friends of Mr. John B. Pike, the well known barber, are glad to see him out again.

Rev. Dr. Small will preach in the vestry of Free street Baptist church this evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Pine Tree Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., desires to have every member present at its meeting this evening.

Hon. H. C. Peabody will lecture before the Law Students' Club this evening. The subject of the lecture will be "Wills."

Master Mechanic Barrett, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is overseeing the working of the new engine at Turner's Island.

A lady who resides on Congress street, near State, fell Wednesday evening upon the icy sidewalk, badly dislocating her right shoulder.

Mr. Flutsch took a silver half dollar of the coinage of 1836 in change at his cafe Wednesday night. The coin is rare, and is worth $3.50.

Rev. S. F. Pearson, of Portland, will give a lecture on temperance at Town Hall, Cape Elizabeth, Friday evening, March 7th, at 7.30 o'clock.

Invitations to aid in the coming fair for the benefit of the Soldiers' Monument Association have been sent to over forty different organizations in this city.

In addition to the usual excellent attendance of skaters, there was present a very large party from East Deering at the rink in Storer Bros.' block last evening.

Steamer Circassian, Capt. Smith, of the Allan line, sailed for Liverpool yesterday afternoon. She takes a cargo valued at $135,067, and several passengers.

Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, D. H. Ingraham, Charles H. Chase, Gen. J. J. Lynch and Col. John M. Adams, of this city, are mentioned as probable delegates to the Democratic National Convention from this city.

There have been in all 72 infected cattle in the vicinity of Portland, as reported by Hon. W. R. Ferguson of the State Board of Cattle Commissioners, but we hear of no new cases since our last report.

Mr. George McDonald, a brakeman on Conductor Robinson's train, Eastern Railroad, while shackling cars a few miles out of Boston, yesterday morning, was struck on the head by the side of the car.

On the occasion of the excursion of the Portland Polo Club to Bath Saturday, where they are to play the Bowdoins of Brunswick in the evening, the club will be accompanied by a large party of lady skaters from Portland.

The attention of the City Marshal is called to the condition of the sidewalk on Market street, between Federal and Middle streets, on the westerly side, to the sidewalk in front of Farrington block, and the southerly side of Congress street, just above Oak.

The first anniversary supper of the Bramhall Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, took place on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance, and among the invited guests were the board of engineers and Chief Engineer Littlefield.

Hotel Meeting.

A meeting of all the hotel proprietors of this city was held at the United States Hotel yesterday afternoon to take action in regard to the death of George Waterhouse. Mr. M. S. Gibson of the Preble House was empowered to make all arrangements in behalf of the association as he should consider proper. The funeral will take place at 2 p. m. Saturday next.

The Winslow Packing Co.

We learn that the attachments made at Fairfield by Mr. J. Winslow Jones on the property of General Mattocks and the Winslow Packing Company in his famous suit against these parties, has been released by the officer making the attachments. The reason assigned is, that there is a failure on the part of Mr. Jones to give bonds for the officer's indemnity. The property thus released amounts to about fourteen thousand dollars in value.

Cape Elizabeth Marine Railway.

The controlling interest of the Cape Elizabeth Wharf and Marine Railway Company having lately been purchased, at a meeting of the stockholders the following officers were elected:

President—Geo. M. Stanwood.
Clerk and Treasurer—John H. Russell.
Directors—Geo. M. Stanwood, Nathan R. Dyer and T. L. Swett.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate in this county have been recorded at the registry of deeds:

Cumberland—F. S. Blanchard et al. to Lizzie J. Blanchard, land. $1.
Lizzie J. Blanchard to Everett L. Blanchard land. $1.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Discussion of the Report of the Meteorological Committee.

The monthly meeting of the managers of the Board of Trade was held yesterday morning, Vice President McLaughlin in the chair.

The first business of the meeting was the presentation of the reports of the meteorological committee; a majority report signed by Messrs. Senter and Rich, and the minority report signed by the chairman, Mr. Farley. The following is the majority report:

The signal office at this station has been visited by the committee of the Board of Trade several times during the year and found to be in a neat and orderly condition. The reports have been posted promptly and regularly, and the officer in charge polite and attentive to all inquiries for information. We find that a diversity of opinion still exists as to the value of the display of the "off shore" signal at this port since, from the situation of Portland, an off shore wind of 25 or 30 miles is not regarded as dangerous for able vessels to go to sea. Yet to do so, with danger signals up, hazards risk of litigation for insurance in case of disaster under such circumstances. Thence it is a "vexed question" with some as to the real value of such signals and it is hoped that some method may yet be devised to overcome this objection, and also to remove the danger signal, after it is entirely clear that the storm has passed which might prevent still further delay sometimes of perhaps five or six hours of vessels ready for sea.

The "indications" are still regarded with much interest and of great value to the general public, and we hope to see the system still further improved. There is a strong desire with some to see the signal service placed in charge of the engineer's department.

Portland, Feb. 7th, 1884.

WM. SENTER, M. N. RICH, } Meteorological Committee.

The minority report was then read and is as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Board of Trade:

The signal office at this port has continued the past year under the charge of Mr. Echelberger and all the duties have been performed in a faithful and satisfactory manner. A full and correct record of the weather is of general interest and often of much value.

Before the signal service was established it was the custom with managers of steamboat lines and shipowners in doubtful state of the weather, to get information by telegraph of the weather prevailing at certain points west and south as an indication of the changes very likely to follow at this port. This trouble and expense to which individuals were put, has been largely but not entirely avoided by the work of the signal service which gives by its bulletins information on a larger scale, and accessible to all. The value of this information is recognized by everyone. The weather probabilities though often indefinite and unreliable are considered on the whole of great convenience to navigation.

In addition to this work the chief signal officer some years ago established a system of signals with which you are all familiar, giving warning of storms and dangerous off shore winds. The off shore signals have not met with the approbation of the nautical classes and are now generally ignored. Nevertheless they are regarded as an annoyance for they are displayed by authority of the government, and every violation of such a warning which is followed by disaster is reported to headquarters and published for its moral effect. In the minds of many such violation of an official warning is regarded as a proof of carelessness or incompetency. But most of these warnings must be disregarded, or vessels cannot be moved with promptness or profit. Many of our shipmasters of long experience will tell you that they have never known an off-shore wind at this port that was dangerous to a seaworthy vessel bound off the coast.

As this committee was appointed at the request of the Chief Signal Officer, to make such suggestions in relation to this service as we deemed necessary, it seems our duty to say that the rules which govern the display of these signals are based upon insufficient grounds, causing the signals to be hoisted with such frequency that they cannot be accepted as a reliable guide by those responsible for the movement of sailing and steam vessels.

C. H. FARLEY,
Chairman Meteorological Committee Board of Trade.

Mr. S. J. Anderson said he could not distinguish any decided difference between the two reports. Both seemed to concede that the off-shore signals, with a twenty-five mile an hour wind, were not of much importance to Portland. Furthermore, he couldn't see as the Board of Trade had much to do with this matter, if the bureau at Washington had requested advice from the meteorological committee alone, and not from the board.

Mr. Rich seemed to think that as all standing committees reported to the board, the meteorological committee should prove no exception.

Capt. Dennison said one trouble was that the signals for a storm were too often hoisted after the storm was over. He said he usually exercised his own judgment in noting the storm signals. He always had the weather, at several points east and west, reported to him, on the evenings when the steamer had to sail, and from these reports went or stayed. He thought passengers were often unnecessarily deterred from taking passage by predicted storms.

Capt. J. S. Winslow thought the signals were too often used as an excuse by masters of vessels to stay a day longer in port.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Anderson, it was voted to recommit the reports to the committee, and that they try to unite on a report with recommendations upon which the board in its capacity as a Board of Trade could act understandingly.

A request that the Board unite in recommending the breakwater at Sunday Bay, Rockport harbor, was laid on the table.

A letter from Hon. W. W. Thomas, our minister to Sweden, wishing the Board "a happy new year," was ordered on record, and the secretary requested to reply to it. Mr. Thomas forwarded a code list, containing names of Swedish ships to which signal letters of the commercial code have been allotted.

Blindness.

Such was the title of Dr. J. W. Spalding's lecture which he delivered in the Mechanics' free course last evening to a large audience. Dr. Spalding made an effort in the Fall of 1883 to collect the names and residences of all the blind persons in this State. His results were, however, discouraging, owing to the lack of help which he received from those upon whom he had depended for assistance in his investigations. The subject was so important that the lecturer had nevertheless continued his studies in other directions, and these he embodied in his remarks.

About five per cent. of the blind are born without eyes, or with those organs in so mutilated or degenerated a condition that vision is impossible. Sixty per cent. of the blind owe their misfortune to inflammation of the eye and its appendages. Of this enormous proportion fully one-half or perhaps two-thirds could have been rescued from blindness by timely aid and care. About twenty per cent. lose their sight from injuries—one-half from direct injuries to the eyes, the other half from sympathetic inflammation. This terrible disease in one eye arises from neglect to remove the other when seriously injured, or when it contains some foreign body, such as a bit of metal or stone. The remaining cases of blindness are due to constitutional diseases, such as affections of the brain and spinal cord, excessive hemorrhages, fevers and small pox, and the abuse of alcohol and tobacco.

The only effective means of preventing blindness consists, in the lecturer's opinion, in educating the children in the schools, in teaching them just what the eye is, its form and tissues and its various foci. The children should be shown the eyes of animals and fishes and instructed upon them until they can prove on examination that they know the essentials of the physiology of this organ. This instruction should be repeated yearly, so that at least a fortnight, or better still, a month every year, every scholar above the age of five years should be drilled into a proper knowledge of the eye. This instruction should be given partly by books and partly from models of the eye. The teachers should be made competent in this respect by studying proper books on physiology, or the lecturer would gladly give them instruction if the School Committee saw fit. Half-hour talks on the diseases of the eye and their general treatment ought also be given to the classes in the High schools.

In this manner the lecturer thought that the children would learn to recognize diseases of the eye in their own persons, and thus gradually spread abroad much useful knowledge concerning the prevention of blindness.

It is a pity, to use no more forcible term, that such supreme ignorance should prevail amongst the entire populace in regard to the organs of sight. To this ignorance is to be ascribed the lack of early recognition of diseases which may cause blindness, to say nothing of their neglect. The eyes, being the light of the soul, ought to be studied and understood. When diseases of this precious part of our bodies are recognized, they ought to be treated by specialists.

The establishment of a kindergarten for blind children under the age of nine years is now being undertaken in Boston, and in favor of this institution and its endowment by the charitable the lecturer made an earnest appeal.

Republican District Conventions.

The following dates and places have been agreed upon for holding the Republican District Conventions for the election of delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Chicago, and for the nomination of representatives to Congress:

First district, April 16th, at Portland.
Second district, April 29th, at Auburn.
Third district, April 24th, at Waterville.
Fourth district, April 29th, at Bangor.

THE LUMBERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

Congressman Reed's Position Cordially Endorsed.

At the annual meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers' Protective Union, held at the Falmouth Hotel yesterday morning, the following officers were elected:

President—F. A. Pitcher, Portland.
Vice President—A. L. Brown, Whitefield, N. H.
Secretary and Treasurer—David Birnie, Portland.
Directors—Connecticut Valley District—G. F. Smith, Geo. Van Dyke, L. D. Hazen.
Kennebec District—H. W. Jewett, F. M. Tolman, E. J. Lawrence.
Grand Trunk District—E. Clement, O. A. McFadden, T. N. Wight, J. H. Danforth.
B. C. and M. R. R. District—G. W. Libby, W. G. Brown, Chas. Eaton.
Lewiston District—James Wood.

The meeting was well attended, about forty leading lumbermen of New England being present, with the president, F. A. Pitcher, in the chair. The reports from the various sections of the country showed that the log product was much less than last season, and, with increasing demand, it was deemed best for the present to make schedule prices. It was unanimously concluded that the present outlook for consumption was very good, and there seemed to be a cheerful and confident feeling pervading the association. It was unanimously

Voted, That the president and board of directors address a letter to the representatives in Congress from New England in relation to the lumber interests as affected by the Morrison tariff bill.

Mr. Reed's remarks in Congress on the Morrison bill as relating to lumber, were discussed by the members. They fully endorsed the ground taken by him, and it was unanimously conceded that the clause in the Morrison bill, as it now stands, relating to lumber, was ruinously detrimental to the lumber interests of New England.

About fifteen members of the association were cut off from attendance by the cancelling of the train on the Ogdensburg, preventing a through connection. These gentlemen were from the Connecticut Valley. They sympathize heartily with the position taken by the association yesterday. The entire association represents about 400,000,000 feet of lumber.

The association adjourned at noon, and the members left for home in the afternoon.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

BOSTON MUSEUM CO.

To-night the Boston Museum Company will appear at Portland Theatre in Boucicault's romantic drama of "Led Astray." All theatre-goers will remember how satisfactorily Mr. James A. Arnold assumed the part of Randolph Chandoce, and, more recently, Mr. Joseph Wheelock also. For that reason there will be great curiosity evinced to witness Mr. Barron in the part. Mrs. Vincent is always a welcome visitor to Portland, and Miss Annie Clarke has many friends here. All the minor parts will be well taken and the house should be crowded.

MARGARET MATHER.

There was a very large advance sale of seats yesterday to the performances to be given at Portland Theatre by Miss Mather next week. A great curiosity is evinced to see her personation of Julia in the "Hunchback," since almost every actress of note in the country for the past thirty years has, at one time or another, appeared in Portland in that role. Miss Mather's support is substantially the same as that of last season. She will have crowded houses.

NOTES.

The tickets for the grand concert, to be given in aid of the Y. M. C. A. by the Weber Club, and Mrs. Hawes and Mrs. Seaver, at their hall Tuesday next, can be procured at Hawes & Chandler's music store.

Mrs. E. Humphrey Allen, who has given great satisfaction for the past five years in the choir of the Warren avenue Baptist church, Boston, has been engaged for the coming year.

Miss Maggie Welsh of this city has been highly complimented on her voice in Boston.

Mr. Stevenson, of Stevenson & Curtis's Third Avenue Theatre, says he will hold Mrs. Langtry to play an engagement at his house in New York, May 5th. He shall enjoin her from playing elsewhere in that State. "If she plays in another State she will be put in Ludlow street jail as soon as she returns. If Mrs. Langtry had asked us courteously to cancel the date we would have done so." Mrs. Langtry is held under a contract made with Rankin & Curtis.

The small children connected with the Church of the Messiah gave a pleasing operetta, "Titania, or the Butterflies' Carnival," at the vestry last evening to a large audience. The children all looked pretty in their fancy dresses and took their respective parts well. All in attendance were well pleased.

An exchange says: "The boys and girls of Parsonsfield, a straggling farming town in York county, Me., may not know Madame Giuelietta Loide of Italy, opera singer, but they perhaps remember Miss Julia Fenderson, who formerly lived in Parsonsfield, who is one and the same person."

Prof. Morse's Trip to Japan.

Prof. E. S. Morse has made a report to the Peabody Academy of Science of his trip to China and Japan in 1882. Prof. Morse says that Mr. Kato, the director of the Imperial University, had a little house fitted up for him free of cost; rooms, closets and other conveniences were afforded him, and everything done by the Japanese authorities to facilitate his work in collecting ethnological material for the Peabody Academy and his study of ethnology, archæology and the keramic art. In return for collections of corals sent the Japanese Educational Museum by the Academy the former institution presented a collection of tools representing Japanese trades, with colored sketches. A fine collection of swords was presented by Mr. Machida Heikichi and an invaluable collection of weapons, and valuable donations of other articles were made by Dr. W. S. Bigelow, Mr. Takanaka Hatchitaro, Mr. and Mrs. Tokamine of the Tokio Normal School, Messrs. Tsunejiro, Saze, Tahara, Susaki, and Prof. Mitsukuri, the latter presenting the large figures which now adorn the museum.

In China, only Shanghai, Hong Kong and Canton were visited. Capt. Hammond and Mr. Drew were great helps, and through the latter, Count Von Mollendorf, special ambassador to the Korea, collected for the academy the first collection of Korean objects now in this country. The members of the former Korean embassy to the United States made handsome donations. At Hong Kong, Canton, Anam, and Singapore the Professor's visit was short, but he secured valuable Anamese objects. In Malay, Java, he suffered from malaria, as the Malays build their houses on piles sunk in swampy ground, but he studied their houses, sewerage, etc. In Marseilles, Paris and London he saw nothing in the way of cases or mounting the academy could study. The Free Museum at Liverpool exceeds all museums he ever saw for attractiveness of display and excellence of arrangement.

Candidates for the City Offices.

The following are the candidates, so far as we have heard, who have been yet mentioned for the various positions for which elections are to be held by the new city government.

City Clerk—George C. Burgess, (present incumbent.)

Treasurer—H. W. Hersey, (present incumbent.)

Auditors—Cyrus A. Nowell, (present incumbent), Lot C. Nelson, W. R. Sargent, C. C. Tolman.

Engineer—Wm. A. Goodwin, (present incumbent.)

Messenger—John L. Shaw, (present incumbent.)

Street Commissioner—H. S. Clay, (present incumbent), George S. Staples, E. P. Chase, Elias Chase, L. T. Chase, Whitman Sawyer, F. M. Floyd, Theron Payson, Jairus Talbot.

Chief Engineer—Nahum Littlefield, (present incumbent), Granville H. Cloyes, E. H. Sargent.

Assistant Engineer—The present incumbents, and Amory H. Rogers, Mark Sawyer and R. H. Ball.

City Physician—Dr. Charles D. Smith.

City Solicitor—Wm. H. Looney, (present incumbent.)

Assessors—Stephen Marsh, Cyrus K. Ladd, William O. Fox, (present incumbents), George Hall.

Overseers of the Poor—Sewall Lang, C. H. Baker, W. H. Green, H. S. Trickey, E. N. Perry, C. W. T. Goding, J. T. Lewis, L. N. Kimball, L. M. Lovejoy, H. H. Burgess, C. Way, F. E. Lovell, (present incumbents).

Weigher of Hay—Levi S. Pennell, (present incumbent,) Eli L. Wing, and Mr. Roberts.

Weigher and Gauger—In place of Capt. Small, who declines a re-election, B. F. Whitney, S. R. Leavitt, F. A. Pray.

Harbor Master—C. H. Knowlton, (present incumbent), Capt. B. W. Jones, Capt. John Griffin.

The term of the liquor agent does not expire until May 1st.

There is no vacancy in the office of City Marshal. If at any time there should be it is reported that Ex-Deputy Marshal Irish and Charles F. Swett will be candidates.

Presents to Purchasers.

The New York Importers Tea Company, at their store in Farrington Block, Congress street, say they shall give handsome presents, in addition to the tea and coffee they sell purchasers, varying from ten cents to fifty dollars in value. The store will be open evenings.

California.

The subject of Rev. Mr. Hallock's third lecture last evening at Williston church was "California, Pike's Peak, and the total eclipse." We can only give brief extracts.

The trip across the continent twenty years ago was a myth, now only a matter of a few days ride in sumptuous palace cars, with mattresses as soft, and linen as clean as at home for nightly rest. The last day of the overland journey we stood, on a bright May morning amid driving snow at daylight; at breakfast roses were offered us at five cents a bunch and at noon the thermometer was 99° in the shade.

It is a grand climate in California. Away from the sea, California is hot; but a few hours journey will put one in almost any desired climate, from light mountain air to heavy salt winds.

It is a paradise of fruit, strawberries every month of the year. Carloads of fruit cross the Rocky Mountains every day for eastern markets. The State has single wheat fields of 20,000 acres, and so sure is the atmosphere that grass can be cut by mowers running a week or two and raked up a few weeks later at convenience, where bags of wheat can be piled up on the field and left there for months at a time with no enemy but the squirrel. Everything is on a grand scale; the big trees are worth an introduction. It is estimated that there are 400 cords of wood in a single tree. One tree was measured by Mr. Hallock and found to be ninety feet in circumference. One stands almost 400 feet high; about twice the height of Bunker Hill monument, and often you see trees with a distance of 250 feet to the first branch, 2,800 consecutive rings have been counted on a fallen tree, making the tree as old as the birth of Christ. They are the last of their race and will soon be gone.

The first sight of Yosemite is a surprise. It breaks upon you suddenly with overwhelming awe. No adjective is big enough to express your feelings. Think of a valley seven miles long and from half a mile to a mile wide with perpendicular walls of massive granite, standing in blocks a mile square, and over the crest, thousands of feet high pour the waterfalls, some of them blown into mist and scattered before the base is reached. No brief extract can describe the beauty and grandeur of this valley. Volumes have been written about it and yet it must be seen to be appreciated.

On the homeward journey, Mr. Hallock had the opportunity of witnessing the total eclipse from the top of Pike's Peak, 14,500 feet high. It was indeed a sight for a life time, one not to be seen on this continent again till 1920. The company included Norman Lockyer of London, Prof. Ingersol, Dr. Draper, Gen. Myers and many more gathered for the chance to see for three minutes the shadow of the moon thrown against the sun, a black ball, and round it the soft, white light of the corona.

The stars became visible at noonday; the suddenness of the obscurity made it seem darker than it really was and yet it was so dark that you could not distinguish a man's features twelve feet away.

It was truly worth a trip across the continent to witness such a sight.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

Deering.

There will be a special meeting Monday morning, March 10th, at 8.45 o'clock to see if the town will accept another street. The adjourned meeting begins at 9 a. m., and balloting for town officers will begin at 10 a. m., the polls being kept open until 3 p. m.

The question as to whether there shall be a supervisor or superintending school committee will be decided by the ballots for the respective nominees. If the supervisor gets the most votes he will be elected. If the committee have the majority of the votes they will be elected. The vote of last Monday to elect a supervisor would be rescinded or reconsidered by the ballot.

Ferry Village.

Rev. S. F. Pearson, of Portland, lectured in the vestry Wednesday evening.

At the annual meeting of the town of Cape Elizabeth, $500 was voted for the purpose of grading Meeting House hill, and $500 additional to the amount raised last year, to repair the Front street breastwork.

The Longfellow memorial exercises, given by the Chautauquan Literary Scientific Circle at the residence of Misses Ada and Estelle Cole, have been briefly mentioned in the PRESS. The exercises were of a very interesting and entertaining character, and the following admirable programme was handsomely carried out:

Essay—Life of Longfellow..... Miss Ada E. Cole
Song—Arrow and the Song..... Miss Estelle M. Cole
Reading—Killed at the Ford..Mrs. Freeman Millard
Recitation—The Famine..... Mrs. Leroy Foster
Piano Solo—Bonnie Dean..... Miss Annie Kimball
Reading—Wreck of the Hesperus .....
..... Miss Minnie Sawyer
Reading—The Fire of Driftwood.....
..... Miss Sophie Thurrell
Piano Duet—Shepherds' Evening Song .....
.....Misses R. M. Cole and Alice Pillsbury
Reading—My Lost Youth..Miss Julia Boultenhouse
Reading—The Golden Milestone.....
..... Miss Mary Thurrell
Song—The Open Window..... Miss Sadie Smith
Violin and Piano Duet.....
..... Misses Ada C. and Estelle M. Cole
Recitation—The Ladder of St. Augustine .....
..... Miss Emma L. West
Piano Duet—Robin's Return.....
..... Misses Elva B. Tilton and Eliza Dyer
Reading—Hanging of the Crane ... Miss Nina Small
Recitation—Sandalphon ..... Miss Mary Spear
Song—The Rainy Day..... Miss Estelle M. Cole
Reading—It is Not Always May .....
..... Miss Julia Boultenhouse
Reading—Belisarius..... Miss Nellie Thurrell
Reading—Two Locks of Hair.....
..... Miss Fannie Thrasher
Piano Solo—Chanson des Alpes.... Miss Eliza Dyer
Reading—Maidenhood ..... Miss Sadie McFadden
Reading—Art and Tact..... Miss Alice Pillsbury
Reading—The Sea Hath Its Tears .....
..... Mrs. Mary C. Young

THE SACO ELECTION.

The Charge of Bulldozing—True Story of the Circumstances—A Democratic Circular Which Their Leaders were Afraid of.

To the Editor of the Press:

You have undoubtedly seen the article in the Argus on the "Bulldozing Republicans" in Saco, but perhaps you have not seen one of the circulars issued by the Democratic party to be distributed on election day. They were not distributed, as the better element of the party here was afraid they would be hurt by it. A few of the circulars, however, got out and here is one of them. Now for the bulldozing story:

TO THE VOTERS OF SACO.

About this time, look out for lying posters from the Republican managers. The truth cannot injure George P. McKenney. He is too well known as a man of *honor, education* and *ability*. He stands upon his own merits, not upon the merits or demerits of his ancestors. He has always been a faithful, law abiding citizen. He is free from any ring, influence or "entangling alliances." If elected, he will give to the citizens of Saco a pure, economical administration, so far as lies in his power. He will not be surrounded by a pack of men without character or reputation, who make a living out of politics. He has served with credit in both branches of the city government.

It is notorious that the Republican candidate for Mayor was nominated by the York corporation, which has a direct pecuniary interest in his success, assisted by the Saco Water Power Machine Shop, and the lumber firm of which the nominee is a member. If he is elected he will use his influence in favor of a reduced assessment against the York Manufacturing Co. This means that your taxes will be increased to supply the deficiency.

Young men, there is no room for you in the Republican party. The arm-chairs around the stove are all taken,—you will have to stand out in the cold.

Let there be a thunder-storm on MONDAY, March 3d, that shall purify the air of Saco for a whole year.

One of the circulars fell into the hands of the agent of the York Company on Saturday preceding election, and he was naturally indignant over it. On election day he read it aloud in the counting room, and notified those present that he had no personal interest in their politics, but when it came to open war between the York Company and the Democratic party he was interested. He wanted everyone to *vote* as he pleased, but he requested all Democrats in the counting room to keep in the office and refrain from *working* at the poles. *Every voter* in the York Company voted last Monday just as he pleased. Now for the French story. Jerre French's foreman sent out to the polls for him, but instead of obeying his superior's order and coming to find out what was wanted, he sent back word, "I will be in to-morrow morning with a bill of my time." He came in the next morning, was paid off, and left a good job of his own free will and accord, and here ends the bulldozing.

Workingmen's Lecture.

The lecture this evening in the workingmen's course at the High School will be delivered by Wm. H. Penrell, Esq., on "Building stone," involving a study of the minerals and rocks of this locality. All are invited. Entrance from Cumberland street. Lecture at 7.30.

"PLYMOUTH ROCK"

Eggs and Cockerels for Sale.

MANASSEH SMITH.

Woodfords Maine.
mar1 d&w1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTON UNDERWEAR SALE.

New Purchases and Lower Prices.

Ladies' 50 cent Drawers, - - - 31 cents
" 75 " Chemises, - - - - 50 "
" Full Size Skirts, - - - - 50 "
" $1.12 Night Dresses, - - - 75 "

Other better goods also at lower prices than were ever offered in Portland previous to this season.

Bankrupt Stock of Cotton Batting at only 8 cents for full pounds.

Ladies' 50 cent Black Cashmere Gloves at only 19 cents.

Gents' Unlaundried Shirts, - - - - 48 cents
" $1.12 " " - - - - 81 cents
90 cent Black Satins, - - - - - 44 cents
$1.85 Black Silks only - - - - - $1.34
1.62 " " " - - - - - 1 25

Choice from our Best 8 cent Prints, Friday and Saturday at only 5 cents per yard.

Special Sale of Ginghams during Forenoons of Friday and Saturday.

Rines Brothers.

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$100

Genuine Diamonds Sold with Tea and Coffee.

THE Importers Tea Co. of New York, have opened a Branch Store in this city, at Farrington Block, 431 Congress Street. Their Teas are put up in paper cans; each weighs (including contents)—Tea 1½ lbs., coffee 3 lbs. With every can will be distributed an article of value in addition to the Tea and Coffee, running in amount from ten cents to fifty dollars, consisting of Solid Gold and Silver Watches, genuine Diamonds, Money, Jewelry, etc. This company have adopted this method to introduce their goods, but after 30 days these choice goods will be sold by their agent at the same price—same quality and quantity, but without our articles in the cans besides the Tea and Coffee. The Tea and Coffee are at a fair retail value, worth more than the prices asked, without any regard to the other articles. The company is an old and well established one and has already appointed 65 agents in various cities, none of which are now selling other articles than Tea and Coffee, yet each agent has a large and rapidly growing trade, as the superior quality of the goods become known. Prices of the cans $1.00 each; 6 cans, $5; 12 cans, $10; 25 cans, $20; 65 cans, $50. Orders by mail should be accompanied by cash or P. O. order and will be promptly filled and forwarded to all parts of the U. S. Address, Importers Tea Co., 431 Congress St., Portland, Me.

The following is a partial list of purchasers who have found valuable presents in their cans of Tea and Coffee. Read them over, you may have a friend among them: Henry Mayo, barber, 271 Middle st., S. & S. watch; C. A. Fassett, Deer, Moulton & Co., S. & S. watch; C. B. Rogers, 58 Gray st., genuine diamond ring, also ladies' chatelain watch; A. F. Woodman, conductor Grand Trunk R. R., 75 Federal St., S. & S. watch; Mrs. Henry Williams, 2 Munroe Place, genuine solitaire diamond ring; Jo n R. Murch, 74 Newbury St., stem winding watch; Charles Barbour, 75 Wilmot St., genuine diamond ring; H. B. Perry, U. S. Hotel, S. & S. watch; Miss Josie Donoghue, 610 Congress St., genuine diamond ring; Charley Peterson, 23 Hancock St., solid gold ring; Isabel Hamlin, 10 Alder St., genuine solitaire diamond ring; S. Winslow & Co., 18 Market Sq., stem winding watch; A. E. Morton, Deering, S. & S. watch; John D. Keefe, 441 Congress St., genuine diamond stud; F. H. Denney, head waiter U. S. Hotel, genuine diamond stud; little Lewis Peterson, 23 Hancock St., chatelain watch; Mrs. Mary Auburn, Auburn, solid gold watch; G. S. Staples, 72 Lincoln St., stem winding watch; E. R. McClintock, No. 11 Cushman St., S. and S. watch; R. H. Knight, 101 Emery St., genuine diamond stud; R. Libby, Knightville, S. and S. watch; Mary J. Brown, Alfred, Me., 8 stone diamond ring; W. A. Kimball, Rockland, genuine diamond stud; Geo. W. Andrews, Auburn, Me., solid gold gents' hunting case watch; Susie Douglass, Saccarappa, $5 gold; James Y. Coffey, grocer, 65 Newbury st., stem winding and setting watch; also solid gold hunting case watch; Mary Bartlett, Farmington, Me., genuine diamond ring; J. E. Sawyer, shoe maker, 37 Union St., stem winding watch; U. O'Neil, 57 Washington St., genuine diamond stud; Mrs. Andrew, Augusta, Me., $20 gold; Little Miss Bella Peterson, 23 Hancock St., genuine diamond ring; Wm. Cavanagh, 67 Fore St., S. and S. watch.

mar7dtf OPEN EVENINGS.

WATCHES —FROM— $5 to $150 — A written Warrant with every Watch.

CLOCKS —FROM— $1 to $100 — A written Warrant with every Clock.

I will sell you Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware lower than any other dealer in the State.

American Watches in Coin Silver Cases only $8.50.
Nickel Alarm Clocks, warranted, only $1.50.
Rogers' Triple Plate Knives only $3.00 per doz.
Watches Cleaned and warranted only $1.00.
Mainsprings, the best, only $1.00.

LARGEST STOCK. LOWEST PRICES.

McKENNEY, - the Jeweler,

547 Congress St., near Oak.
feb5 dtf

TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned, having purchased the stock and fixtures of the store lately occupied by BERRY & DUNN, corner Spruce and Emery Sts., will keep on hand at all times a selected stock of Flour, Groceries, Meats, Provisions, &c. and hopes by strict attention to business and low prices to merit a share of your patronage.

Very Respectfully
DANIEL ALLEN.

P. S. Orders taken and goods delivered free. Telephone 422.
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Korting's Universal Injector.

FOR feeding boilers. Will lift hot water at 150° F. The best boiler feeder in the market Warranted. For sale by

JARVIS ENGINEERING CO.

71 Union Street.
an17 dtf

In Insolvency.

Court of Insolvency for the County of Cumberland, State of Maine.

March 6, A. D. 1884.

In case of NOAH CRESSEY, Insolvent Debtor,

THIS is to give notice that on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1884, a warrant in insolvency was issued by Henry C. Peabody, Judge of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Cumberland, against the estate of said

NOAH CRESSEY of Gorham,

adjudged to be an insolvent debtor, on petition of said debtor, which petition was filed on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1884, to which date interest on claims is to be computed.

That the payment of any debts to or by said debtor and the transfer and delivery of any property by him are forbidden by law.

That a meeting of the creditors of said debtor to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency, to be holden at Probate Court room in said Portland, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

H. R. SARGENT,
Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Cumberland.

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SOUTHERN PINE.

I have on the way from the South, cargoes, "Etta M. Baxter" and "C. C. Barter," which, added to my present stock in yard, will give me a large and complete assortment of timber and plank.

Memorandums sawed and shipped direct from our mills at the South with despatch; and I most respectfully solicit your orders at prices that defy competition.

J. W. DEERING,

Office and Yard, Richardson Wharf.

TELEPHONE No. 651. P. O. Box 934.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of

JOHN A. BALKAM, late of Portland,

in the County of C